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Walesa Is Elected With 55% of Vote; Moderates Prevail

By John Darton
New York Times Service

GDANSK — Lech Walesa was re-elected easily Friday as a chairman of Solidarity but his margin of victory showed that his hold over the union was not as unshakable as it once was.

Against a field of three other candidates, Mr. Walesa won slightly over 55 percent of the 837 valid votes cast at the union's national congress here. His term is to last two years.

Lost in a sea of cameramen after the vote was announced in the Olivia Sports Arena, he accepted a bouquet of red and white carnations — the Polish national colors — and mounted the dais to deliver a few remarks that struck a new tone of humility.

"As I get higher, my percentages get lower," he said. "I don't know why. Maybe I lost contact with the grass roots." He promised the delegates that he would act more democratically and share decision-making.

Moderate Line Supported

The results were also a vindication of Mr. Walesa's moderate line, since two other candidates who espoused more militant policies, Andrzej Gwiazda and Jan Rulewski, came in a low third and fourth. The remaining contender, Marian Jurczyk, a Solidarity leader from Szczecin whose position is close to Mr. Walesa's on many issues, came in second with a little over 24 percent of the vote.

Friday's voting also broke a new ground — it was the first time an institution not sponsored by the Communist Party has organized its own national elections anywhere in the Soviet bloc. There was even an appropriate aura of suspense, as delegates speculated that Mr. Walesa, whose popularity dropped with a poor speech Thursday night, would be forced into a second-ballot runoff.

There were even reports of a last-minute stampede in favor of Mr. Walesa, some who were planning to vote against him to "teach a lesson" — he had been acting arrogantly and autocritically in the opinion of many — reportedly switched back when they feared he might actually lose or quit in a huff if he did not win on the first round.

The mechanics of honest elections was theater played to the

fullest. Six red-and-white ballot boxes were opened and turned upside down in full view of the hall — proof that they had not been stuffed. After the boxes were full, they were carted away for counting at the Lenin shipyard, where the union was born last year. For reasons not altogether clear, a computer count as well as manual count was used.

Delegates shifted nervously in their seats when the dozen vote counters returned to the hall. The elections returns were carried in a sack. This, a member of the elections committee explained, was to distinguish it from the usual practice of "returns carried in a briefcase" — an ironic expression suggesting that local Communist Party elections are fixed in Warsaw beforehand.

The delegates applauded the results, sang "Sin La" ("May You Live 100 Years") for Mr. Walesa after his speech and in general seemed relieved.

"It was a perfect vote," said a union member from Wroclaw. "Walesa was brought down a peg or two, but he's still clearly in charge. He will have to move a little more carefully and consult more now."

Among middle-rank leaders there has been a decline in the popularity of Mr. Walesa, who gained fame as the leader of the shipyard strike that led to the creation of Solidarity and who is still the symbol of the movement for the average Polish working man. It can be laid directly to his high-handed style of leadership.

He displayed some of it Thursday night during a speech and a question-and-answer session with the delegates. He said that he would resign from the union if he did not win and would refuse to implement the program worked out by the congress if he disagreed with it.

At one point, when candidates were allowed to question each other, Mr. Jurczyk turned to him and said: "Every union activist should be modest. Leszek, this humble remark is just to help you." Another, Mr. Rulewski, asked him to "return to the man" he was before.

The votes were cast as follows: 74 for Mr. Gwiazda, 201 for Mr. Jurczyk, 52 for Mr. Rulewski and 462 for Mr. Walesa.



VOTING CANDIDATE — Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, at right, cast his ballot Friday in the Iranian presidential election, which he is favored to win by a landslide. Details, Page 2.

Taiwanese Premier Calls Peking Malicious in Making Peace Move

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — Taiwan's Premier Sun Yun-suan Friday assailed Peking's latest peace overture to Taipei as malicious and said that the struggle between the two regimes was between democracy and tyranny.

The Nationalist Chinese on Taiwan were not struggling for power or territory, he said, adding: "Millions upon millions of our suffering mainland compatriots stand on the brink of a terrible abyss. We cannot abandon our rightful position and lofty goal and hold a candle for the devil."

The premier's remarks, the highest ranking reaction so far to China's reunification proposal, were made in response to questions in Parliament.

Propaganda Trick

The chairman of the standing committee of mainland China's National People's Congress, Marshal Ye Jianying, who launched Peking's new initiative Wednesday, proposed direct talks between the Communist and Nationalist Parties and offered some form of power-sharing for the Nationalists in a united China.

The offer was immediately rejected by a Taiwan government spokesman as a propaganda trick.

Mr. Sun said Friday that the confrontation across the Taiwan Strait over the last 30 years emerged from the existence of two completely different systems.

Nation-Founding Ideals

For reunification, Taiwan insisted on the establishment of "a democratic republic of the people, by the people and for the people based on [Nationalist] revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people [nationalism, democracy and livelihood]," he said.

The premier did not respond to the details of Peking's offer, which would also allow Taiwan to keep its own armed forces and social and economic systems. He limited his remarks to terms used to reject previous overtures from the mainland.

Mr. Sun criticized Peking's plans to celebrate the 70th anniversary, on Oct. 10 of the 1911 revolution led by Sun Yat-sen, which

overthrew the last Chinese emperor and established the Nationalist republic.

"The 1911 revolution had nothing to do with the Chinese Communists, and the nation-founding ideals of the revolution were a world apart from the Chinese Communists' ideology and system," he said.

"If the Chinese Communists really meant to commemorate the revolution and show respect for Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ideals and advocacies, they would give their allegiance to his three principles of the people, return to the national system established by his revolution and strive for the happiness and bright future of all the Chinese people," Mr. Sun asserted.

In Peking, Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping said Friday that China intends to act "with great caution" in its attempts to reach a settlement with Taiwan.

He told the visiting president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Nilde Iotti, that reunification would take a long time and that Peking's proposals were reasonable.

Reagan MX Plan

Stationary Missiles, New B-1 Bombers Are Key Elements

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan announced Friday that the United States will deploy at least 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and develop a new generation of B-1 bombers to combat Soviet military growth. He said these and other points in his military program would help "maintain America's ability to keep the peace well into the next century."

The Soviet Union reacted to the plan with report by Tass in Moscow that said the United States "has embarked on a sharp escalation of the nuclear arms race."

In making his long-awaited decision on the MX, Mr. Reagan scrapped the Carter administration plan to deploy 200 MX missiles in 3,600 shelters in Utah and Nevada. His plan instead calls for 100 such missiles being based in strengthened missile silos, and the cancellation of the mobile basing system.

A background briefing released by the White House said that "While not a long-term solution, reconstructing silos [by adding more steel and concrete to help withstand nuclear explosions] would force the Soviets to develop more accurate missiles, and might well keep them from achieving a high confidence counter-MX capability until the late 1980s, by which time we will have a better system."

The most likely site for the first 36 MX missiles, Mr. Reagan said, are existing Titan-2 missile bases in Arizona, Arkansas and Kansas.

Mr. Reagan, in an announcement made at the White House with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger at his side, offered a \$180.5-billion, five-point program to modernize U.S. missiles, submarines and bombers that is likely to set the course of U.S. defense strategy for decades.

"This plan is balanced and carefully considered — a plan that will meet our vital security needs and strengthen our hopes for peace," Mr. Reagan said.

He said he had concluded that the Carter mobile basing system

would not have increased the nation's ability to deter an enemy nuclear attack. The Carter plan, the briefing document said, does not solve the basic problem, the vulnerability of the Minuteman and Titan force.

The Reagan program says that ballistic missile technology is not at the stage where it could provide an adequate defense against Soviet missiles, but adds that it also calls for research to be pursued on other "promising long-term basing options," including putting the missiles on aircraft and using "active defense of land-based MX missiles," presumably some type of anti-ballistic missile system.

Sen. John Tower, Republican of Texas and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he was "greatly disappointed" in the president's proposal and that the subcommittee on strategic and theater nuclear forces would begin hearings on the subject soon.

"The president's specific program for basing the new MX missile only places a more lucrative target in already vulnerable fixed silos and in a configuration which is not particularly useful for ballistic missile defense," he said.

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker, Republican of Tennessee, who attended another briefing by Mr. Weinberger, predicted that the plan will be approved by Congress "basically in the form presented."

Of his five-point program, Mr. Reagan said at a news conference:

"It is my hope that this plan will prevent our adversaries from making the mistake others have made and deeply regretted in the past — the mistake of underestimating the resolve and will of the American people to keep their freedom and protect their homeland and their allies."

Asked whether the United States is confronted with what he has called a "window of vulnerability," a period in which Soviet military might is overwhelming enough to encourage an attack on the United States, the president re-



President Reagan

plied, "In some areas I think we are. On the NATO front we are vastly outdistanced there. I think right now they [the Russians] have a superiority at sea."

While his program calls for developing a "variant" of the B-1, which former President Jimmy Carter canceled as outmoded in 1977, it also will continue research on the so-called Stealth advanced bomber, whose surface would be designed to have less radar reflectivity than current planes, and thus be able to better evade detection.

The new B-52 intercontinental bombers, which the B-1 and Stealth would eventually replace, will be modified to carry Cruise missiles. Older B-52s will be retired next year and in 1983.

The plan calls for the first squadron of B-1s to be operational in 1986, a final decision on basing of the MX to be made by 1984, and putting the larger sea-launched missiles known as Trident-2 on submarines beginning in 1985.

It also calls for: • Continued construction of Trident ballistic missile submarines.

• Development of a larger and more accurate sea-launched missile that could give the Trident nearly double its present nuclear capability.

• Upgrading radar, satellites and communications that would give the president greater control over forces to repel a Soviet attack.

• Construction of several bank (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

W. Germans Released in Spy Exchange

By Derek Parr
Reuters

BONN — East Germany has released between 20 and 30 prisoners to West Germany following the return to the East Thursday night of master spy Günter Guillaume, informed sources said Friday.

They said the West Germans, mostly jailed on espionage charges, were sent across the border in one group.

The sources said Bonn had released four Communist agents, including Mr. Guillaume, the former chancery aide whose unmasking led Chancellor Willy Brandt to resign in 1974. This virtually completed the spy swap deal, they said.

Mr. Guillaume, 54, was returned to East Germany Thursday night after serving seven years of a 13-year sentence. During more than a year as Mr. Brandt's assistant he had access to top secrets of the Western alliance.

It appeared that plans had collapsed in bringing in other spies held outside the two German states.

Press Leaks

Egon Franke, Bonn's minister for inter-German relations, was quoted by a ministry spokesman as saying that widely reported press leaks had annoyed the South African, French and Danish governments. He added that some people would have to stay longer in East Germany because of these "indications."

Earlier, West German government spokesman Kurt Becker, blaming premature leaks, said the scale of the deal did not satisfy Bonn. "Negotiations of this kind gain nothing from publicity," he said.

The Ministry for Inter-German Relations, however, said thousands of East Germans would be allowed to rejoin families in the West in the wake of the Guillaume deal. The figure could be as high as 3,000, which would be the largest number ever allowed to leave the Communist state.

There were widespread reports in the West German press during the past week that Communist agents held in France, Denmark and South Africa would be included in the spy swap deal.

In Cape Town, South African Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



West German border police watch as van carrying East German spy Günter Guillaume departs.

Clausen, Resisting U.S. Pressure, Backs More Third World Loan Aid

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A. W. Clausen, the World Bank president, endorsed Friday an expansion of the lending capacity of the International Development Association from \$12 billion to as much as \$19 billion over its next three-year term beginning in 1984, despite clear U.S. pressure to limit the growth of such subsidized aid to the Third World.

At the conclusion of the World Bank-International Monetary Fund meeting, Mr. Clausen told a press conference that the bank would press 33 rich donor nations for "appropriate funding" of the next, or seventh, replenishment of IDA funds.

IDA, as the agency is known, is a soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank. It makes 50-year loans on a no-interest basis, with only a service charge of less than 1 percent.

Meanwhile, Jacques de Larosiere, the IMF managing director, said there had been no change in the agency's lending policies in response to U.S. pressure for stricter conditions. But he acknowledged that "temptations to go into easy financing must be resisted." He noted, with satisfaction, that there had been unanimous endorsement at this meeting of current IMF policies.

Other officials suggested that the IMF management actually wel-

comed the U.S. pressure to be as strict as possible as an offset to demands from poor nations for more liberal loan conditions.

On other matters at the conference, the United States won a victory by defeating the effort of Arab nations to bring to the attention floor the question of admission of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a member.

The United States also knocked down a related effort by the Arab countries to refer the question to the International Court of Justice at the Hague. Instead, the whole question is referred back to the executive boards of the two institutions, and thus the question of PLO admission is put off until next year's sessions in Toronto.

Also, the question of a \$5.6 billion IMF loan to India was discussed privately and intensively, but no decisions were reached. Despite American questions about the wisdom of a loan so large, the there is strong support for India's case not only within the IMF, but in the World Bank.

Regarding his proposal to expand IDA funds in the term beginning in 1984, Mr. Clausen said that merely to keep pace with inflation, the fund would have to grow by \$4 billion over the \$12 billion provided for the 1981-83 period. There has to be a growth in real terms, whether it is 3, 4, or 5 percent is difficult to say, the bank president told reporters.

As things stand, he said, "there

is still a cloud" over IDA's current funding, because the United States has stretched what was to have been a three-year commitment for \$3.24 billion over four years.

Mr. Clausen said "it is pretty clear" that donor countries will not give IDA all that it needs in 1984-86, and that the agency may have to borrow from the rich nations on a concessional basis. This, he said, "would relieve the pressure" on the donor countries.

He later told a reporter that IDA might collect \$13 billion or \$14 billion on the usual basis over a three-year period, and get the rest on borrowed concessional terms. He said this might raise the IDA interest rate of service charge to about 4 percent, "which would still be pretty cheap for concessional money."

Mr. Clausen said that in his view, there was no alternative to renewing the soft-loan operation because, he said, "There must be concessional aid given to the Third World countries."

It was not the first time that Mr. Clausen had put distance between himself and American views. He agrees with the Reagan administration on the need for greater involvement of the private sector in the development-aid process. But he has displayed a greater sympathy with the Third World's plight, and even refused Friday to concede that, despite American opposition, an energy affiliate for the World Bank is dead.

Huge Void Found in Universe Disputes Big-Bang Theory

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Using telescopes at three major observatories, astronomers have found what appears to be an almost total void so large it would make up about 1 percent of the observable universe. It is by far the largest departure from a uniform distribution of galaxies yet detected, and the discovery is said to demand revision of current theories on how the universe evolved.

So great a volume of the universe would ordinarily contain about 2,000 galaxies. In the newly discovered void, galaxies seem rare.

"Hard to Understand"

The "hole" in space is estimated to be 300 million light years wide. In contrast, the Milky Way, the luminous band of billions of stars forming the galaxy within which the Earth lies, is 100,000 light years wide. A light year is the distance traveled by light in one year at 186,000 miles a second.

One of the observers, Paul L. Schechter of the Kitt Peak

National Observatory, said that finding a region where the average density of material was one-tenth that of the universe as a whole "is exceedingly hard to understand."

A foundation of modern theories regarding the universe, the cosmological principle, states that the distribution of matter and motion in the universe on the average is homogeneous in all directions. The current finding is a major challenge to that principle.

It is widely believed that the universe was formed in a great explosion, or "big bang," 10 billion to 20 billion years ago.

When the universe was still very young, about 1.5 million years old, according to Mr. Schechter, the galaxies are thought to have still been quite uniformly scattered through space. Since then, gravity has gradually drawn the galaxies into clusters and superclusters, forming great voids in between.

But until now, no void comparable to the one just identified had been observed. It was discovered with telescopes on Kitt Peak and Mount Hopkins in Arizona and Palomar Mountain in California. They were being used to survey the large-scale structure of the universe, depending on "red

shift," a standard astronomical yardstick, to record the distribution of galaxies.

As a byproduct of the initial explosion, or "big bang," the galaxies appear to be flying apart in all directions at the rate at which any one seems to be receding from the Earth is taken as an indication of its distance. This rate of recession is evident in the extent in which its light is shifted toward the red end of the spectrum — its "red shift."

As Mr. Schechter explained, surveys in three directions, all of them near the constellation Bootes, showed big gaps in red shift distribution, implying an absence of galaxies within a broad and deep region of the universe there.

But it is still possible, according to an announcement by the Kitt Peak Observatory, that matter lies concealed within the great void; for example, in galaxies too small or faint to be observed.

The research, financed in part by the National Science Foundation, has been reported in *Astrophysical Journal Letters* by Mr. Schechter, Robert Kirshner of the University of Michigan, August Oemler Jr. of Yale University and Stephen A. Shectman of the Mount Wilson and Las Campanas Observatories, based in Pasadena, Calif.

INSIDE

U.S. Air Delays

U.S. air travelers are facing increasing delays, particularly in the Northeast, Page 3.

Cooking Schools

A guide to European cooking schools and an article telling how two women in Lyons, unable to find such a school, started one themselves are on Page 14W, in Weekend.

Italian Fashion

A look at the success of Italy's fashion industry in a special supplement beginning on Page 7S.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

UN Inspectors Criticize Excess Building Costs

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — At a time when United Nations agencies are under growing pressure from Western governments to cut costs, they have come under harsh criticism by an independent watchdog body for huge cost overruns in the construction of their multimillion-dollar headquarters buildings.

The criticism is contained in a report from the Joint Inspection Unit, which periodically reviews UN management. Among the agencies singled out are the International Labor Organization, for its headquarters here; the United Nations Secretariat, for the extensions to UN headquarters here and in New York; and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, for ESCAP's headquarters in Bangkok.

In recent years, 12 UN buildings costing \$1 billion or more have been constructed, and of these the inspectors found that seven cost 20 percent more than estimated. The four largest, which cost more than \$15 million each, had overruns ranging from 25 percent to 168 percent, the latter being the ILO headquarters, which was approved at \$22.2 million and eventually cost \$60 million. The cost of the extension to the UN building in Geneva ran 91.6 percent above estimate; in New York, it was 98 percent.

The report states that "large overruns are not normal... for this relatively common and simple form of construction," and it concludes that "estimates grossly below actual costs" may lead the policy-making bodies of the various UN agencies to approve projects that they might not have otherwise.

The report was drawn up by 4 of the 11 inspectors in the unit, which was prominent last year when it criticized the UN Disaster Relief Organization as mismanaged and inefficient.

Based on questionnaires received from the agencies, the inspectors suggest the following reasons for the huge overruns:

- Architects. Architects were chosen hastily and with laxity, usually without any formal competition. Architects' fees reached as much as 13.7 percent of the final cost, \$14 million, of the UN extension in New York. In the case of

the ILO, a panel of three architects, one of them Swiss, was chosen on the basis of reputation. The agencies were also criticized for lacking experienced personnel to supervise architects.

• Contracts. The architect of the Bangkok building hired sub-contractors without consulting the ESCAP Secretariat, as stipulated in the contract. In the case of New York extension, "major mistakes" were made by the cost estimators hired by the architect. There was only one receivable bid for that project, and instead of reopening the bidding, the United Nations began renegotiating the price with the sole bidder.

• Changes. Construction of the ILO building was begun before the final plans were drawn up, and expensive changes were made later, including the addition of a underground parking garage. In the UN headquarters in Geneva, the number of offices was increased from 100 to 1,000.

• Inflation. Estimates. The report notes with some severity that there have been cost overruns of up to 100 percent. It criticized the UN Secretariat in Geneva for agreeing to pay inflation-generated costs not foreseen in the contract. "It goes without saying that in fixed-price contracts inflation and/or cost overruns are normally borne by the contractor."

Officials at the ILO, when asked about the report, said that much of their cost overrun was because the agency's income, in dollars, fell drastically against the Swiss franc in the early 1970s, when the building was being put up. In terms of Swiss francs, the overrun is 52 percent, compared with 168 percent in dollars. They also defended the ILO building as being one of the cheapest in the UN system, at 200 francs per square meter for office space.

The one agency that refused to reply to the questionnaire is the World Intellectual Property Organization, the patent organization whose 51-million Swiss franc, striking blue glass headquarters is synonymous with opulence in Geneva. The organization decided that replying to the questionnaire was unnecessary time-consuming, and it criticized the inspection unit as having made a negligible impact on the United Nations' burgeoning bureaucracy.

West Germans Are Released After Freeing of Master Spy

(Continued from Page 1)

Sakharov, Anatoli B. Shecharansky or Yuri Orlov.

The Danish government made no immediate decision Friday on a West German request for the release of Joerg Meyer as part of the spy exchange. The Associated Press reported from Copenhagen.

"The matter is still under consideration," an authoritative source said after Premier Anker Jorgensen met with Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen and Justice Minister Ole Elgesaer to consult on the request.

Communist Spies

Apart from Mr. Guillaume, West Germany released Renate Lutze, a former secretary in the Defense Ministry. The names of the two other convicted Communist spies have yet to be disclosed. Mr. Lutze at first resisted the idea of being handed over to East Germany but finally relented, according to sources.

Mr. Guillaume was convicted along with his wife, Christel, who was released last March before the end of her eight-year sentence.

Reagan Seen Bolstering Commitment of U.S. Power to Protect Gulf

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In assuming office in January, the Reagan administration said President Jimmy Carter had been "clumsy and ill-advised" to pledge protection of the Gulf because the United States lacked the military forces to sustain the commitment.

Yet, with little appreciable improvement in American capacity, President Reagan took the commitment a step further Thursday with his assertion that the United States would not let Saudi Arabia "be an Iran," would not allow it to fall into the hands of "anyone that would shut off vital oil supplies to the West."

A White House aide said the comment was "the Reagan code to the Carter doctrine," an allusion to Mr. Carter's declaration, in January, 1980, that any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Gulf would "be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."

Radar Planes Sale

Mr. Reagan's allusion to the internal upheaval in Iran that toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1979 was taken to mean that the president was now pledging to support the Saudi monarchy against internal as well as external threats. A White House aide said that this was indeed Mr. Reagan's intention.

The president and his advisers have long held the view that the Shah would not have been deposed if the United States had been steadfast in its backing. Officials said Thursday that Mr. Reagan did not intend to make the same mistake with the Saudi royal family and that his language was intended to

NEWS ANALYSIS

demonstrate support, especially in view of the possibility that Congress may block a proposed sale of advanced radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

Since he declined to discuss specifics, it was unclear whether he had in mind only political measures and arms sales, or military actions as well. An aide said the United States would not telegraph its response to any contingency but that any of the various measures was possible.

Since the seizure of the Grand Mosque at Mecca by religious rebels in 1979, the United States has been working with the Saudis to upgrade their military ability to deal with internal subversion or an attempt to overthrow the monarchy.

Both the force of Mr. Reagan's language and the acquiescent congressional reaction reflected a shifting political mood in Washington, as memories of the Vietnam experience are outweighed by concern about the Russians' intervention in Afghanistan and their proximity to Middle East oil.

Quite deliberately, Congress has begun to roll

back the Vietnam-era restrictions on presidential authority in foreign policy. Just Wednesday, the Senate voted to repeal restrictions voting in 1976 to bar the United States from providing covert military aid to anti-Marxist rebels in Angola.

Although the House has yet to act, the move signaled a political climate changed from that of the 1970s, when a wary Congress limited the authority of the president to commit U.S. power overseas.

A 1979 Senate resolution called for congressional approval of any decision to use American armed forces abroad. Another Senate resolution, passed in 1977, required approval of executive agreements with foreign countries to prevent any secret accords. And in 1973, the War Powers Act put a 60-day limit on the president's authority to commit forces abroad without congressional approval.

As the Reagan administration now moves to reassert U.S. power abroad, the mood of Congress has become less wary. Although Republican leaders in the Senate said they had not been consulted about Mr. Reagan's comments Thursday, they said they were comfortable with his pronouncements.

Korean War

"I don't look upon the president's statement as a formalized commitment," said Sen. Charles H. Percy, the Foreign Relations Committee chairman. "It signifies the president's determination to support a friendly country. I have known for

Tehran Claims, Baghdad Denies Air Raids on Iraqi Power Plants

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Iran announced that its planes bombed four Iraqi power plants Friday near the northern and southern ends of its war front with Iraq, leaving them partly or completely ruined, but Iraq denied the report.

The official Iraqi news agency quoted a military spokesman in Baghdad as saying that the report was "completely untrue."

The latest air strike announced by Iran took place less than 24 hours after Kuwait charged that Iranian aircraft bombed the Umm al-Aish oil pipeline installations 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Kuwait city, near the Iraqi border, touching off a large fire but causing no casualties.

Iran accused Iraq Friday of carrying out the raid against Kuwait and then blaming the attack on Iran in an effort to drag other countries of the Gulf region into the yearlong Iranian-Iraq war.

There was no immediate reaction from Iraq to the Iranian statement. Saudi Arabia has joined Kuwait in calling the raid an "Iranian aggression."

The Iranian claim that Iraq was to blame for the Thursday raid on Kuwait was made in a statement issued by Iran's Foreign Ministry in Tehran and reported by Pars a day after Kuwait announced that three Iranian planes had bombed the oil installation.

The Kuwaiti government lodged a protest with Iran against that raid, which set the installation afire. A Kuwaiti government spokesman said that the fire was brought under control Thursday evening.

On Thursday, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that AWACS planes based in Saudi Arabia had detected Iranian planes on the Kuwaiti raid off most from the moment they took off.

In a related development, the Iranian government announced Friday that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had appointed Gen. Ghassem Ali Zahedi as chief of staff to replace Maj. Gen. Vaezollah Fallahi, who was killed Tuesday in a plane crash.

The official Iranian news agency, Pars, had identified the targets of Friday's raids, which it said took place at 6:00 a.m., as the Dekan and Debbes power plants near the northern Iraqi oil center of Kirkuk, and the Haretha and al-Zabai power plants near Basrah. Haretha is north of the southern Iraqi port city and al-Zabai south of it at the Umm-Qsar naval base on the gulf.

Industrial Target

Pars said that the attacks were in retaliation for Iraqi bombing of Abadan city, across the Shatt el-Arab waterway from Basrah, and an earlier Iraqi air raid on "an industrial target" in Iran.

Quoting an official Iranian communiqué, Pars said, "Iranian Air Force jets, to retaliate for the Iraqi bombing of the civilian targets in Abadan earlier this week, struck four economic-military targets of the enemy in the north and south of Iraq." The communiqué, carried by the news agency Pars and reprinted in Beirut, said that the four hydroelectric plants had a capacity of 1,620 megawatts.

Iran and Iraq fought a major battle last weekend in the Abadan region and each side reported heavy "enemy" casualties and damage. After the battle, Iraq withdrew its troops from the immediate vicinity of Abadan.

Huge Election Turnout Reported in Iran In 3d Presidential Vote Since Revolution

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Friday in Iran's third post-revolution presidential election. But voters flared despite precautions, and six anti-government guerrillas were killed in the city of Shiraz, according to Tehran Radio.

Hojatolislam Ali Khamenei, head of the ruling Islamic Revolutionary Party, was favored to be elected by a landslide to succeed assassinated President Mohammad Ali Rajai. Mr. Khamenei was indirectly endorsed by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Mr. Rafsanjani is quoted as having told a mass prayer rally in Tehran: "I do not know whether this is an ordinary accident. There is a possibility that sabotage

was involved." He said that he suspected leftist opponents of the Islamic regime were responsible for the sabotage.

Mr. Khamenei, 42, was expected to become Iran's third president in 22 months and the first clergyman head of state. He faced three token opponents. But Tehran Radio and city newspapers have stopped mentioning the other candidates, instead reporting the likelihood of Mr. Khamenei's victory when the votes are tallied next week.

Ayatollah Khomeini, the supreme leader of the revolutionary regime, stopped short of endorsing Mr. Khamenei by name but made clear in recent speeches that he wanted his election.

Twenty-four of the 217 members of the Majlis, the parliament, will also be elected.

The government was hoping for an even better turnout than the 15 million ballots cast July 24, when Mr. Rajai was elected to succeed President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who fled into exile in France. The voting age was lowered from 16 to 15. The election was held on a holiday, the Moslem Sabbath, and the ballot boxes were placed in the mosques to catch the throngs going there to pray.

Meanwhile, there was no letup in the government's war on its leftist opponents. The newspaper Kayhan reported 23 more people executed for "counterrevolutionary activity." The list of names indicated that most of them were women.

This brought to 1,059 the number of persons reported executed since Mr. Bani-Sadr's ouster



Ghassem Ali Zahedi

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

IRA Hunger Strike in Ulster May Be Called Off

BELFAST — The hunger strike by imprisoned IRA guerrillas in Northern Ireland's Maze prison may be called off because it is "placing little or no" pressure on the British government, a spokesman for the prisoners said Friday.

Ten prisoners have died since May on the fast for prison reforms, seven have given up for medical reasons or on intervention by their families and six are still fasting.

Richard McAuley, Belfast chairman of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political wing, predicted to reporters the possible ending of the struggle but added it is much too early to say if an end to the fast is in sight. Sources among the relatives of the prisoners said the families of all six men still refusing food have agreed not to let them die. Supporters of the fast who asked not to be named said the movement has lost a lot of its impact after withdrawals from the fast.

U.S. to Close Public Health Service Hospitals

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration Friday ordered Public Health Service hospitals in Seattle, Boston, Baltimore and Staten Island, N.Y., to stop admitting patients and to shut down by Oct. 31.

Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker said he was ordering the shutdown because Congress had not provided enough money to finance a conversion of the federal hospitals into community hospitals. The administration convinced Congress to stop providing money for eight Public Health Service hospitals and 27 clinics.

The military plans to use hospitals in San Francisco and Norfolk, Va., the state of Louisiana is taking over the New Orleans hospital, and the Sisters of Charity will keep the Nassau Bay, Texas, hospital open as a community hospital. All but five of the 27 clinics face shutdown. The cuts also ended merchant seamen's entitlement to free medical care.

Pakistani Minister Denies Nuclear Diversion

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi Friday denied as "patently false" reports that his country was diverting nuclear fuel from its Karachi reactor to build an atomic bomb.

Referring to recent reports from Washington, Mr. Shahi said, "It is patently false to say that anomalies and irregularities have been detected" at the Karachi reactor. He noted that the reactor was subject to regular inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency and added: "It is the height of irresponsibility to speculate that spent nuclear fuel can be diverted from the reactor for non-peaceful purposes."

An aide to Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., an Ohio Democrat, was quoted Wednesday as saying that a summary of a report delivered to the agency spoke of a high failure rate in surveillance equipment at the Karachi reactor and irregularities in spent fuel accounting.

Russians Reported to Admit to Poor Harvest

MOSCOW — The Soviet leadership has admitted that this year's grain harvest will be poor, the visiting Canadian agriculture minister, Eugene Whelan, said Friday.

Mr. Whelan, heading a Canadian agricultural delegation, told a press conference in Moscow that the admission came from Mikhail Gorbachev, one of the 14 members of the Politburo.

Japan Likely to Ease Sanctions on Soviet Union

TOKYO — Japan is likely to ease economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, imposed together with the United States and West European countries after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Sumo Sonoda said Friday.

Commenting on Thursday's U.S.-Soviet agreement on grain shipments, he said: "Now that the United States has eased its sanctions against the Soviet Union, Japan cannot go alone without easing [its sanctions]." The United States agreed to make 15 million metric tons of grain available to the Soviet Union, in addition to the 8 million tons that the Russians already are allowed to buy.

However, Mr. Sonoda added that Japan would continue providing the Soviet Union with official credits only on a case-by-case basis pending the original three-point sanctions including restraints on exchanges of government personnel, careful scrutiny of official loans to Soviet development projects and a boycott of the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow.

Haig Announces Saudi Accords on Arms Deal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. discussed the \$8.5-billion arms deal including the sale of AWACS with Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal Friday and later announced "firm agreements" on some of its aspects.

But a spokesman for Mr. Haig refused to say whether the Saudis had agreed to any advance written commitments as requested by U.S. senators opposing the deal.

After Mr. Haig's meeting with the Saudi foreign minister, his spokesman reported that no new elements on the sale of five AWACS surveillance planes had come from the talks, beyond what Mr. Haig had already disclosed in his congressional testimony. He said that "firm agreements" existed in four areas: "Observance of terms of all the letters of agreement; general security and military information; areas of operation and data sharing."

ETA Suspected in Blast on Spanish Destroyer

MADRID — Saboteurs suspected of belonging to the Basque guerrilla organization ETA killed a Spanish destroyer Friday.

Nobody was killed in the early morning attack on the 3,370-ton warship, the Marques de la Ensenada, which was moored in the northern port of Santander with a crew of 318 men aboard. But the powerful charge ripped a 10-foot gash below the destroyer's waterline and seawater poured in until the hole was temporarily plugged by sailors, firemen and Civil Guards.

The Spanish Navy said the explosives were probably planted close by the side of the ship on beams supporting the dock jetty. The captain of the ship said many men would have been killed if the bomb had gone off a few feet nearer the bow.

PLO Warns Israel About Lebanon Bombs

(Continued from Page 1)

most nothing is known, has claimed responsibility for other car-bomb attacks that have killed 54 persons in the past two weeks. One killed 25 on Sept. 17 outside the PLO's regional headquarters at Sidon in southern Lebanon.

A PLO spokesman claimed the group is a front for "Israel and its agents in Lebanon," an apparent reference to the Lebanese Christian forces allied with Israel. Lebanon's Muslim premier, Shafiq Wazzan, said: "Israel, which has been prevented from launching

further air attacks on Lebanon, has now resorted to other methods for which it is either directly responsible or by using its agents in Lebanon."

The explosion Thursday occurred dozen yards from the complex of offices and apartments that Israeli jets bombed July 17. The Lebanese government claimed 300 Palestinians and Lebanese civilians were killed in that attack.

Bomb experts said the car was packed with an estimated 220 pounds of explosives. The blast hurled bodies into the air, started fires and shattered cars and telephone poles, witnesses said.

Israel denied "all responsibility for the recent explosions" in Lebanon, saying it was part of "the war among the gangs which make up the PLO."

Blaming Israel for these actions has become a fixture, said Uri Porat, Prime Minister Menachem Begin's spokesman. A spokesman for the Israeli For-

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French Communist Party Ousts 30 Rebels As Post-Election Tensions Break Through

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service

PARIS — In the biggest purge it has conducted since World War II, the French Communist Party announced Friday the ouster of 30 prominent dissenters.

The 30, led by Henri Fiszbis, a former Central Committee member, have published since last spring a weekly newspaper, Communist Encounters, devoted to a critical analysis of the tactics and methods of the party leadership.

Friday's announcement by the party secretary was curiously worded. It did not formally expel Mr. Fiszbis and his associates, a number of whom are party representatives on municipal councils in the Paris region. Instead, it announced that by creating "a parallel organization" they had in effect expelled themselves.

In reply, the 30 issued a joint statement saying that the secretary's action was illegal under party rules. "We are members of the French Communist Party," they said, "and we have chosen to remain in it. Nothing can change this situation against our will, short of an act of expulsion."

The action was the most public and dramatic evidence of the strains and fissures that have been at work in the party ever since the elections that swept the Socialist Party to power and cut the Communist Party's strength drastically. The Communists, led by Georges Marchais, had fought and

lost on a decision to repudiate the line of earlier years: that of supporting a program of common action with the Socialists. During the campaign at the beginning of the year, Mr. Marchais and his entourage attacked the Socialists almost as fiercely as the right.

This line, coupled as it was with a stern crackdown on internal dissent and a ousting pro-Soviet line, struck many party intellectuals as a throwback to a kind of neo-Stalinism, and a denial of their hopes for more flexibility and tolerance, along the lines of the Italian and Spanish parties.

A number of intellectuals, artists and journalists quit, and a few, such as the writer Jean Ellenstein, were expelled. Others were removed from positions on the party newspapers and journals.

Mr. Fiszbis, who is 51 and at one point headed the party's Paris federation, refused to quit, although he resigned his Central Committee post. Known as a principal advocate of cooperation with the Socialists, he nevertheless avoided public dispute as long as he could.

Some months ago, he explained to an interviewer that he regarded himself as "a totally convinced Communist," one who wanted to work within the party to change it. The companion, he suggested, was not with the Reformation that broke with the Roman Catholic Church, but with the Counter-Reformation that changed it after Luther.

This interview took place after he had begun putting out his weekly paper from a dingy fifth-floor office in a working-class area near the Place de la République. The loss of Communist votes in the first round of the presidential elections convinced him and his associates that it was time to begin

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For Weary U.S. Air Travelers, Delays Can Only Get Worse Before Getting Better

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was 6:15 on a Friday evening. Weary business travelers clutching briefcases and bulging overnight bags formed a column that snaked out of flight in the long corridors of National Airport as they waited to board the Eastern Airlines shuttle to New York.

Those who were near the gate had arrived an hour earlier, only to find two plane loads of people ahead of them. Long faces peered up as an Eastern official strode past with news of the next plane to depart: "The airplane is off New York," he announced in the shorthand that meant the plane had left. "You should be away from here by 7:30, 7:30."

Many of the people gathered there that night last week waited two and a half hours to fly to New York, and about 200 of them were not allowed to board planes, according to an Eastern spokeswoman. The Federal Aviation

Administration limited shuttle takeoffs to one an hour, three per hour is common in normal times.

Because of the air controllers strike, travelers around the United States these days can never be sure when their planes will take off. And prospects for immediate improvement are dim. For one thing, the snow and freezing rain that tie up airports every year are not far off. And, the FAA says, it will take two years of training to replace the 12,000 air controllers who were fired.

Disproportionate Delays

Although only about 2.5 percent of the nation's scheduled flights were delayed by 30 minutes or more in September, according to the FAA, most delays were concentrated on the East Coast, affecting Washington travelers disproportionately, especially on the route to New York.

Passengers seem to be taking the delays in

stride, rearranging their personal and business lives, flying during nonpeak hours, or simply waiting them out. The Dallas-based Airline Passengers Association, composed mainly of business travelers, reports that travelers are "very, very patient."

"What can I tell you? I'm in a line that goes 18 blocks," said Dan Nichols, a New York tax specialist trying to get home that Friday aboard the shuttle. "You get used to it. You don't expect to get out on time," he said. "You tell your wife you'll be home sometime between six and midnight."

C.J. Jones, a U.S. Labor Department official who travels weekly from his Chicago home, tries to schedule flights on off-peak hours, Sunday evening instead of Monday morning.

Better Timing on Off-Peak Hours

During off-peak hours, airplanes generally can take off and land on schedule at the 22 major airports where the FAA has restricted

flights because of the strike. The strike-induced delays generally come during the mid-morning and late afternoon, when the public wants to fly and the airlines try to concentrate their takeoffs.

Delays are generally caused not by controller shortages in airport towers but by insufficient staffing at the FAA's 20 en route control centers, which guide planes after they leave the immediate vicinity of the airport from which they take off.

The centers for the New York and Chicago areas, for example, were among the hardest hit by the strike. They have since strictly limited the number of planes per hour that they allow neighboring centers to feed into their areas of control.

Short staffing at these two centers had contributed to the concentration of delays in the East. On recent Thursday, one of the busiest days of the week, 394 delays of 30 minutes or more were recorded, according to an FAA

spokesman, Fred Farrar. Of these, 120 occurred at La Guardia in New York and 46 at National in Washington.

In September, delays apparently worsened somewhat in the Northeast corridor, as traffic levels grew beyond what the FAA had planned. The traffic growth did not compromise safety, according to the FAA, because planes remained on the ground until they could be safely taken into the traffic control system.

Delays will continue indefinitely, even though FAA officials say they could easily eliminate them by scheduling flights on off-peak hours. Many airlines favor the existing system, however. It allows them to advertise flights at the high-demand time, even if the planes consistently leave 30 or 60 minutes late.

According to a source at American Airlines operations at Washington National Airport,

even though planes leave the gate area on time — the airline can then post an on-time departure — they may sit on the runway for up to 30 minutes awaiting clearance for takeoff. This has been reported quite often with, for example, flights to Chicago. On a recent Thursday there was a report from Atlanta that delays of up to three hours could be expected on all flights arriving and departing.

"Yes, there are delays," said Dave Frailey, vice president for public relations for United Airlines, the largest air carrier in the United States, in a telephone interview from Dallas. "Most are planned delays because we know that there are fewer controllers manning the system. Safety is the paramount consideration. There's no question at all about the safe environment."

He said there would be further schedule cutbacks "partly due to the economy, partly seasonal and partly the FAA asking for it in order to take some of the load off the controllers."

Nonaligned Nations Stay Balanced Between Radical, Moderate Wings

By Michael J. Berlin
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The moderate and radical factions within the nonaligned movement remain effectively stalemated here after the 95-nation group circulated a communique attacking the United States for alleged transgressions in Africa, the Middle East and the Caribbean — but also giving some lumps to the Soviet bloc.

"For the moment, the truce has held," said an ambassador from a

moderate Asian member of the group, "but the battle will be resumed next year in Baghdad," where the nonaligned are to hold their next triennial summit and pass the chairmanship from Cuba to Iraq.

The last meeting of heads of state, two years ago in Havana, almost split the grouping of Third World nations as the Cubans and other radicals sought to impose the doctrine that the Soviet Union is the "natural ally" of the movement.

Last year, at a ministerial meeting in India, the groups' rhetoric, while retaining its strident anti-American tone on some issues, also called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

'No Radicalization'

"This year the pattern of New Delhi continued," said another participant in the two days of meetings attended by foreign ministers who are here for the current General Assembly session. "There was no radicalization."

The moderates' victories started with a successful effort by Egypt to block outright criticism of the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Israel. Then Pakistan, Singapore and other Asian nations won a fight to retain the references to Afghanistan and Cambodia.

"The Cubans retaliated," said the Asian ambassador, "by pushing through condemnations of the

United States for its alleged aggression against Libya (the Aug. 19 incident in which two Libyan jets were downed by U.S. planes over disputed waters in the Mediterranean), and alleged American attempts to "destabilize" Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada."

The dynamics of the nonaligned meetings are such that once the moderates attain their own regional goals, few will rise to object to random attacks on Washington drafted by the Cubans or the Arab group.

Cooperation With Israel

The most pointed criticism of U.S. policy in the 21-page communique this week was an expression of "grave concern" at the development of "strategic cooperation" with Israel and other nations of the Middle East, a policy designed to counter Soviet intervention in the area.

The arrangement with Israel, it said, confirms the Israeli role as a "true bridgehead of imperialism." Another major decision taken by the nonaligned nations was the formal endorsement of the candidacy of Salim A. Salim, Tanzania's foreign minister, to succeed Kurt Waldheim as UN secretary-general at the end of this year. Mr. Salim has already won the backing of the Organization of African Unity and appears, for the moment, the sole contender for the World Court.

Mr. Waldheim, who is seeking an unprecedented third five-year term, is the only other declared candidate.



David A. Stockman

Stockman Plan Would Divide Energy Duties

By Howie Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Budget Director David A. Stockman has proposed a plan for abolishing the Department of Energy that would create a new agency for nuclear power, parcel out most other energy functions and save only a fraction of the department's budget.

In a memo sent to President Reagan during the past week, Mr. Stockman said his plan to abolish the department would save "upwards of \$1.5 billion" in the 1983 fiscal year, or a relatively small portion of the \$13.8 billion energy budget that Mr. Reagan proposed for the fiscal year that began Thursday. He also acknowledged that most of this money could be saved whether the department was dismantled or not.

Mr. Stockman said the shutdown would eliminate 4,400 of the department's remaining 18,675 jobs. But he also said he expects wide-ranging opposition to his blueprint for carving up the Department of Energy's duties and distributing them to other parts of the government, along with his effort virtually to end the department's solar energy and conservation programs.

Criticism by Democrats

"For some, and especially the congressional energy committees, the dismantlement of the department will be viewed as a downgrading of energy as a major policy area to be addressed by the federal government," said the memo.

Several Democrats in Congress, which must decide whether to ax

the Cabinet department, stepped up their criticism Thursday. "This so-called dismantling is really going to save very little taxpayers' money, and it's not cutting down on the bureaucratic build-up," said Rep. Toby Moffett of Connecticut, who is chairman of a House Energy subcommittee.

In some ways, the Stockman plan would return the country to the days before 1977, when then-President Jimmy Carter brought a variety of energy programs together under one roof. For example, it would abolish the department's Economic Regulatory Administration, which has recovered millions of dollars in oil-company overcharges, and leave such enforcement to the Justice Department.

The budget plan also would "establish a new Federal Nuclear Ad-

ministratio... [for] nuclear weapons, fission and fusion programs, and funding for high energy and nuclear physics," placing more emphasis on nuclear power, including research for both private industry and weapons development for the Pentagon.

Mr. Stockman would shift what little would remain of the department's solar and conservation efforts to the National Science Foundation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, even though he expects critics will argue that the "visibility and priority of these programs as a national concern will be diminished."

The department's information-gathering activities would be assigned to the Commerce Department. But critics say the government would be forced to rely on industry's own estimates of available oil and gas reserves.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., a spokesman for Mr. Stockman, said the proposal was not final. He added, "Nobody ever claimed the department would achieve \$15 billion to \$16 billion in spending reductions [because the two biggest items (nuclear weapons and the strategic petroleum reserve) are going to continue."

Irish Teacher Quits Moonies

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Mary Canning, the Irish schoolteacher who joined the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church while on vacation in San Francisco, has publicly renounced her membership in the church, saying its leaders "know that what they are doing is destructive."

Miss Canning, 23, who underwent a five-day deprogramming course after returning to Ireland on Sept. 14, said Thursday, "I'm happy to say that of my own free will I have left the movement."

She spoke at a press conference organized by Paddy Harte, a junior minister in the government of the Irish Republic and a friend of the family. Mr. Harte said he had asked the government to take "appropriate action" to curb the Unification Church, whose members are known as "Moonies," in Ireland.

Spy Couple Held In Switzerland

The Associated Press

BERN — A Soviet KGB agent and his East German wife have been arrested on charges of using Switzerland as the base for espionage activities, the Swiss government announced Friday. It said formal protests were made to the Soviet and East German embassies here.

Authorities said the two were arrested at Zurich airport in July as they were about to head abroad, where they were to attend a secret meeting. They said that both made statements admitting their intelligence role.

Officials said the couple's target was "a non-European country in which the Soviet Union has a special interest because of developments there."

Commonwealth Meeting Becomes Forum for North-South Dialogue

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

MELBOURNE — The Commonwealth conference, which brings together every two years leaders of nations from all parts of the world, representing the most industrialized as well as the least developed, was turned into a forum Friday for the North-South dialogue.

Two prime ministers were chosen to open the debate, one on behalf of the rich of the North, the other to speak for the impoverished of the South. Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada urged the full use of existing institutions and mechanisms to close the gap. Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania responded with a call for a new economic order.

Mr. Trudeau counseled "wisdom, compassion, cooperation and patience," while noting the need for urgency. He devoted the bulk of his speech to a "look at the road we have traveled these past 50 years."

He supported the call for a global negotiating framework under UN auspices and voted hope for the conference that later this month will bring together leaders of developed and underdeveloped nations in Cancun, Mexico. Mr. Trudeau acknowledged the need for balance-of-payments support for the poorer nations and welcomed measures in the sense of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. He concluded with a call for "a new international morality."

Cold Statistics

Mr. Nyerere, for his part, responded with a politely worded but none the less damning indictment of the existing world economic order. He spoke of 700 million or 800 million people existing in "absolute poverty," of babies dying because "the dispensary has no drugs and the state no money to provide them."

The Tanzanian leader cited "peasants and workers weakened

by hunger and disease failing to produce with primitive tools enough food for their families next year," behind the cold statistics, he said, were such things as "an export crop failing to get to the port where it can be sold because there is no rpt no foreign exchange to buy the spare part for the wagon which should carry it."

The numbers reflecting poverty, he said, "mean millions of unemployed or underemployed men and women without unemployment benefits, and quite often they mean millions of people dying every year because they have nothing to eat."

Mr. Trudeau reiterated the developed nations' recognition that protectionism must be resisted. Mr. Nyerere said that tariff or nontariff protective measures meant that "newly industrialized nations can earn less foreign exchange with which to buy other manufactured goods, and another turn is taken in the world's downward economic spiral."

Mr. Nyerere dwelled on the control of the industrialized nations not only over the prices of the manufactured goods they sell but also over the market in which the developing nations must sell the commodities that are their principal products. He said:

"The price at which cotton is bought and sold in the world is determined by the workings of the international free market; countries in the South learn what the prices will be by listening to reports from Britain, U.S.A. and Europe. The cost of producing that cotton is completely irrelevant; so is the cost of living of the worker or peasant in the cotton fields."

Prices Quoted

"On the other hand, the prices of lorries, tractors, railway wagons, fertilizers, etc., are all determined by the producers — the transnational corporations and other firms. And the prices they quote do take account of the increased oil costs, and of cost-of-living increases for their workers. The result is that poor countries almost always buy dear and sell cheap."

For Tanzania, Mr. Nyerere said, the continuing deterioration in a terms of trade of its products meant that a truck that cost 7 tons of cotton in 1972 cost 28 tons last year.

The Tanzanian leader, discussing the international lending institutions that Mr. Trudeau endorsed, said they "seemed to be incapable of conducting" the "war on poverty" to which the world community has committed itself. Speaking of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Mr. Nyerere asserted that they "do not reflect the realities of financial power or financial needs in the world." He continued:

"There are indications that they will be allowed in the near future to do even less than they have been doing until now." He said that World Bank loan conditions might be tightened and the monetary fund might issue no further special drawing rights. "For we cling to the Old Order," Mr. Nyerere said.

By Robert Shogan
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan panel on the presidential nominating process has recommended curbing the defects of the present system by undoing much of the impact of recent reforms, particularly the increased significance of primaries.

The study group, sponsored by Duke University, proposed freeing all convention delegates to make their own choices about their party's presidential nominee, instead of being bound by the outcome of primaries and caucuses. The report was released at a press conference here Thursday.



Julius K. Nyerere



Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Nicaragua Shuts Newspaper Again

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan government has again closed the opposition La Prensa newspaper for two days, the second time in a week and the fifth closing since the Sandinistas took power in July, 1979.

The State Directorate of the Communications Media said Thursday that La Prensa was to suspend publication for campaigning "in favor of businessmen who commit acts of fiscal evasion." It had been closed for the previous two days after having quoted an industrialist — whose business was nationalized after he was accused of funneling money out of the country — as saying that Industrial Minister Gilberto Guzman was persecuting him and had taken over his business for personal reasons.

Officials also announced that Radio Corporacion, a local radio station, had been told to suspend all transmissions for 48 hours for having violated several communications laws. Those charges were not described.

U.S. Doubles Survival Rate In Special Type of Cancer

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Doctors at the National Cancer Institute have dramatically doubled the survival rate of patients stricken by one of the most devastating, fastest-growing of all cancers — soft-tissue sarcoma of the arms and legs.

By using three kinds of treatment — surgery, radiation and chemotherapy — in a sequential attack on these growths, they have achieved a 93-percent survival rate, instead of the previous 40-percent to 50-percent rates.

In most cases they have also avoided an ordinarily standard part of the treatment — amputation of the affected limb or, often, of much more of the body in the invaded area.

The same kind of many-barreled, all-out attack should affect several other stubborn, hard-to-defeat cancers, perhaps including lung, colon and breast cancer, the NCI doctors predict.

Tissues Around Bone

Soft-tissue sarcomas are cancers that strike the connective and supportive and other tissues around bone, mostly in persons in their 20s to 40s, but also in children.

"These patients used to be dismembered," Dr. Vincent DeVita, NCI director, told a scientific advisory committee. "Most nonetheless had recurrences," mainly spread of the cancer to their lungs. "Then they would die a rather difficult pulmonary death. Now you are seeing people walking around."

The first report on the new advance was made to the advisory group at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda by Dr. Steven Rosenberg, NCI surgery chief. The treatments were given at NIH's

Clinical Center, its big research hospital, to patients referred by doctors all over the country.

The 93-percent, three-year survival rate was accomplished in 63 patients aged 11 to 63. Most had minimal surgery — to remove only the cancer, not the whole limb — followed by radiation and "combined chemotherapy" using three anti-cancer drugs.

These patients did markedly better than a group treated by surgery plus radiation alone. They did just as well as a group whose surgery was complete amputation, followed by radiation and chemotherapy.

Some patients have now remained disease-free for more than four years. Long-term follow-ups will be needed to determine final results. But 80 percent of recurrences of such cancers occur in the first two years, Dr. Rosenberg said. So the final cures should not be drastically fewer than the current survival rates.

Some patients, about one in five, will still require amputation, Dr. Rosenberg added. These are cases where the cancer has already spread beyond the boundaries where the surgeon can operate.

Typhoid in San Antonio

The Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Fifty-one cases of typhoid have been confirmed here and the number may reach 100 before the three-week incubation period is over, according to the director of the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District. The official said that the source of the disease has been traced to two employees at a Mexican food restaurant that was closed Sunday.

To brunch or not to brunch is not the question for le Prince de Galles

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Keeping the Atom Straight

For a generation the peaceful atom has struggled, like a reformed prisoner, to live cleanly, on the sunny side of the street, shunning any association with its dark, brooding cousin, the bomb. This effort to go straight has been largely successful, in part because of U.S. efforts. So it is jolting now to hear the secretary of energy propose something that sounds like a parole violation.

The proposal is not just misguided but dangerous. It would facilitate making weapons; it also risks setting off a joint campaign, by people opposed to nuclear power as well as those opposed to nuclear weapons, in the United States and Europe.

The prospect stems from a disclosure that powerful lasers under development to enrich uranium more cheaply will also be able to separate bomb-grade plutonium from nuclear waste of the kind created at civilian power plants. This throws light on a recent suggestion from Energy Secretary Edwards: Solve the waste problem by extracting plutonium from spent fuel rods and using that to meet a shortage reportedly looming for the nuclear weapons program.

"Such a plan," objects Sen. Gary Hart, the Colorado Democrat, "undermines the historic basic assumption of the Atoms for Peace program: that a clear distinction exists between the military and commercial applications of nuclear technology." That is not merely partisan protest. The director general of the UN's International Atomic Energy Agency warns that the idea would stir up violent opposition to nuclear power in Europe.

The 115 nations that have ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty have been assured repeatedly that states with nuclear weapons are not making bombs out of power-reactor fuel. The idea is embarrassing even to the nuclear industry, which has long argued that there is little proliferation risk in the use of plutonium as a civilian power reactor fuel.

Neither the Ford nor the Carter administrations were at all sure of that. They worked to delay commercial breeder and reprocessing technology in the United States, Europe and Japan that would exploit the use of plutonium fuel.

The Reagan administration, however, accepts the industry view that a country determined to make a bomb could take easier routes to weapons-quality plutonium or enriched uranium. The industry has argued that plutonium from power-reactor fuel rods, long irradiated for optimum electricity production, is too contaminated by other isotopes to be a very good explosive.

This argument has now been shattered by disclosure of the new laser technology, which will permit removal of the other isotopes from reprocessed plutonium, producing a highly refined explosive.

Should the laser program be carried to completion? Indeed, is there any way to stop it? Perhaps not. But having the technology for uranium enrichment does not require the further, more difficult step of adapting it for the separation of plutonium explosive — a highly poisonous substance that must be handled by remote control.

Most of all, there is no good reason to use civilian reactor waste as the raw material. Even if there is a shortage ahead of weapons-grade plutonium — and that's not certain — it could be solved faster by taking military reactors out of mothballs, or building a new one. More expensive, perhaps; but that is an issue of dollars, not defense.

The first need is for the president to tell Secretary Edwards, and then the world, that the United States will not under any circumstances divert civilian nuclear power materials to its military program.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Work or Just Sit Back?

We return to a theme that has begun to haunt us: the effect of the federal budget cuts on those called "the working poor." Let's start by trying to give some meaning to that mind-deadener of a designation, "working poor," which has its shorthand uses when you are talking about the economy, but which altogether omits the reality of the people it is meant to describe. That reality is poignant; and the way a government sees fit to approach it raises true moral issues, not just political or economic ones.

Here are people trying, by means of often hard and disagreeable jobs, to work their way out of dependency, which means off of welfare. They are doing this for a wage that is likely to represent only a very small amount more, if not in fact less, than they could get by merely staying home and taking a welfare check. There must be motivation, determination, optimism and an instinct and appetite for dignity here. Why else would you go to the trouble, when you could be almost as well off by not working at all?

In recognition of this circumstance, government has contrived certain methods of encouraging and even partially subsidizing such work-effort. The point was to help people along with a gradually diminishing benefit, so that by taking a job they would not (1) be trading in a life of no work for one of work at no appreciable gain, or (2) be actually penalized for having taken work by the loss of health care and other assistance that goes automatically to welfare recipients.

Avoiding the first of these conditions involves not deducting from a welfare payment one dollar in benefits for every dollar earned, but rather deducting somewhat less — say, 67 cents — on a scale that comes up to one dollar quickly, but which also makes taking a job pay. The second involves not automatically ending health assistance, food stamps and the rest for those who choose to work.

President Reagan, in his press conference Thursday, repeated his position that the thing should work pretty much the other way around — that welfare money should not go to those with other income. And the Congress has sustained him in this, making the legislative changes necessary to put the policy into effect. It is incredible to us that in the name of helping only the truly needy and getting the undeserving off the welfare rolls, the national government should have created rules that are bound to have precisely the opposite effect.

For one example, there is the predicament of the 36-year-old Sioux City woman earning \$722 a month, whose son, in an after-school job, earns \$120 a month. Until now, she and her five children got an additional \$481 in welfare help and were eligible for Medicaid. Not exactly a Getty-sized monthly income, but here's what's happening to it now: Under the new dispensation, unless she and her son quit their jobs, they will no longer get the welfare aid or the Medicaid help. If they do quit their jobs, they will get on welfare \$36 a month (about their take-home pay now) plus Medicaid benefits and \$250 a month worth of food stamps. What would you do if you were the woman in that case?

Across the board it is the people in this niche of the society — those struggling to make it in a cold and difficult world — who are most heavily hit by the new rules. In a day and age when everything often seems to be so murky and it is possible to see merit on so many sides of a dispute, we think this one is blessedly unambiguous. The administration's whole philosophy, the Congress' whole reputation are rendered suspect and scandalous by what they have done. Never mind that it now seems too late to undo the damage. Until that damage has been undone, it will be impossible to take the rest of the budget enterprise seriously.

THE WASHINGTON POST

First Amendment at Issue

The House took a nasty swipe at the First Amendment the other day. The bill before it, aimed at coping with the ugly practice of revealing the names of secret agents in order to spoil U.S. foreign intelligence activities, was not perfect. It would have made it a felony to publish an agent's name if the intent was to impair U.S. intelligence. This did not sit well with the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech. But the bill had been approved, 17-1, in the House Intelligence Committee, it was unquestionably superior to the Senate version, and passage seemed assured.

Then the committee's lone holdout, Republican Rep. John M. Ashbrook of Ohio, circulated a "Dear Colleague" appeal and a copy of a new letter from President Reagan expressing support for the Senate bill. And an Ashbrook amendment carried, 226-181.

Where the House bill requires proof of

someone's specific intent to damage American intelligence, this amendment (and the Senate bill) requires proof of "reason to believe" damage would be done. The difference is vast. Under "reason to believe," a journalist or scholar or someone else might be found guilty even without a finding that the defendant intended harm to intelligence activities or that he figured harm would come; it might be enough that he should have known.

It is terrible that a handful of renegades have made a cause of bowling agents' cover. It would also be terrible if Congress blew the First Amendment while pursuing them. A bill on the lines of the Ashbrook amendment is to be reported out of committee in the Senate on Oct. 6. That's where the fight to defeat it will have to take place.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

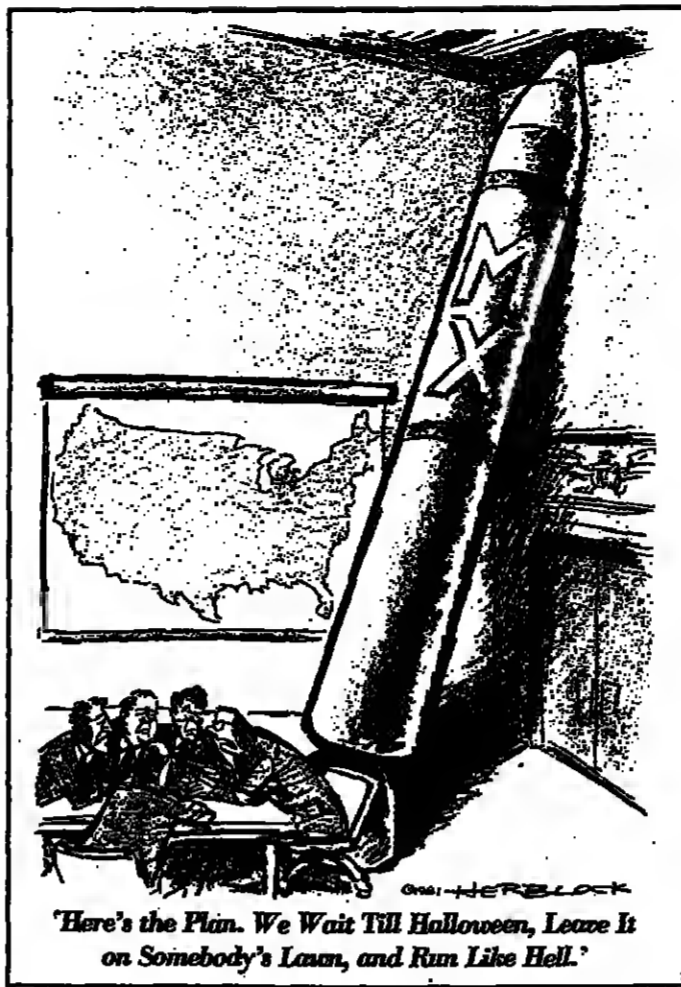
October 3, 1906

SALT LAKE CITY — Accused of living unlawfully with five wives, Mr. Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, was arrested yesterday and bound over by the District Court. His arrest followed the birth of his 43d child. The New York Herald this week comments, on another subject: "Arbitrary exercise of power by the police of this city has long been a subject of criticism and complaint, but when citizens are arrested on the assertion of an irresponsible bystander that he recognized them as 'crooks,' the situation has become intolerable. The incident is an extreme instance of police action, but it reflects the spirit with which too many policemen are imbued."

Fifty Years Ago

October 3, 1931

HANKOW, China — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife narrowly escaped death by drowning today. The pontoon-equipped monoplane in which they flew over the wilds of northern Canada and the Pacific, in their goodwill air tour to the Orient, capsized in the Yangtze River as they were taking off on a second relief flight to the flood-stricken Wuhan area. The Lindberghs were rescued from the flood-swollen river by sailors from the nearby British aircraft carrier Hermes. Their plane was badly damaged and will be shipped to Shanghai Monday for repairs. The accident may put an end to their flood relief activities in the area, where they had intended to carry doctors and medical supplies.



Nuclear Advice to Reagan From One Who's Been There

By Dean Rusk

The writer served as secretary of state under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

ATHENS, Ga. — Last Aug. 9 was the anniversary of the dropping of the second atomic bomb on Nagasaki, duly noted by various and sundry in the media. I did not see or hear anyone note that on Aug. 9 we had put behind us 36 years since one of these dreadful weapons had been fired in anger. It is of the greatest importance that we are able to say that, given all the crises we have had since 1945. It didn't happen.

There were several occasions when carelessness, bravado, recklessness or infatuation with one's own rhetoric could have plunged us over the edge of the cliff. It did not happen.

There are those who say that history has no record of a military weapon that has not been used in armed conflict — but history has had only 36 years' experience with nuclear weapons, and that record does not point to Doomsday.

Writing in 1960 about thermonuclear war, Herman Kahn seemed to say that the human race would be very lucky to get to the year 1975. Also in 1960, the late C.P. Snow assured us, with "scientific" certainty, that some of these nuclear weapons would go off within 10 years. I happen to believe mankind is farther away from a full nuclear war than we have been in 30 years; but that is a long way to develop here.

George Kennan has called for a 50-percent reduction in the nuclear arsenals of both nuclear superpowers. I share his hope, but hope does not solve the problem. Mr. Kennan would monitor agreed reductions by what has come to be called "national means of detection."

The possibility of reasonable verification is crucial to agreed limitations in nuclear weaponry. It is not just a question of possible cheating by those who cannot and will not trust each other. Verification is the crucial means by which opposing political forces such as suspicion, fear, hate and demagoguery can be kept under reasonable control.

Verification

It is a sad fact that the need for verification requires limitations on delivery systems rather than on nuclear warheads. If we could find some way to ensure against hiding warheads away in caves in New Mexico, Siberia and Yunnan, I would favor zero nuclear weapons tomorrow morning. In terms of the safety of the American people, which must be the central object of foreign and defense policy, it seems clear that we are much less safe today than we were before these weapons were invented. I cannot conceive of a system of verification, however, that would allow us to limit warheads instead of delivery systems.

There is another problem: It will not be easy to persuade the Soviet Union to accept far-reaching reductions in nuclear weapons. We can recall that President Carter and Sec-

retary Vance proposed to Moscow some numbers substantially below the numbers agreed upon in principle by President Ford and Chairman Brezhnev at Vladivostok. The proposal received a brusque refusal in Moscow, leading a number of U.S. commentators to suggest that Carter and Vance simply did not know how to deal with the Russians.

When nuclear arms limitations are discussed bilaterally with the Soviet government, there is a ghost at the table — the People's Republic of China. In Moscow they see a billion Chinese armed with nuclear weapons with whom they have several thousand miles of common frontier. If China would move away from Chairman Mao's proposal to abolish all nuclear weapons without verification, I would hope that Peking, London and Paris could be drawn more directly into nuclear arms limitation talks — but there are many problems.

There are some things the United States can do in order to make more sense. One of

them would be to have Secretary of State Lyndon Johnson shortly visit Leningrad to initiate what came to be called the SALT talks. Unhappily, on the very night before that Wednesday morning, Soviet forces marched into Czechoslovakia, and we had to cancel the announcement on arms limitation talks.

Ironically, a very few years later the SALT-2 treaty was done by the march of Soviet forces into Afghanistan. It must be said that movement of Soviet forces into Poland to smother off reforms in that country would, among other things, postpone indefinitely any serious arms limitation discussions. Some linkages are simply inescapable. But neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is likely to pay for an admission ticket to let talks begin. The assumption must be that arms limitations can be in the interest of both sides, despite differences on other matters.

Some constructive moves could be made without waiting for full-blown negotiations

magic wand (lasers?) and sweep the skies and outer space of any hostile object, we will have a new situation. But the development of ABMs in the form of missiles carrying nuclear or conventional warheads makes no sense whatever. Any schoolboy knows that the presence of such ABMs on both sides would simply cause each side to multi-locate its offensive missiles to the point where ABMs could be smothered or used up before the main strikes were delivered. Let ABMs rest where they are — but continue research and development on possibilities not now available.

Western Europe

One does not know whether to be amused or alarmed by some of the precious and pseudo-sophisticated talk going around about strategies for limiting damage in a nuclear war. It is suggested, for example, that counterforce strikes would send a signal to the other side that the United States would limit its strikes to military targets (in the hundreds), and that the other side would accommodate by leaving U.S. cities alone. If the idea is to send signals, the best way to send a signal is to pick up the phone and talk to them.

I have not seen anyone spell out just how such a conversation would go; my own attempts to construct any such conversation lead quickly into the world of the bizarre. Several hundred nuclear missiles aimed at "military" targets, with their accompanying cones of deadly fallout and the fatal pollution of the Earth's atmosphere, cannot be distinguished from an all-out nuclear strike, except by playing with words unrelated to the real world.

I have had enough experience with real crises to know that those carrying final responsibility are not going to confine themselves to scripts written in advance by think tanks. Anyone who thinks that an all-out Soviet attack on Western Europe, including the U.S. conventional and nuclear forces stationed there, would not lead to an all-out nuclear war is living in a dream world.

Each new administration goes through the difficult transition from campaign rhetoric to the responsibilities of office in the real world. There is an enormous difference between the world of opinion, where political campaigns are fought, and the world of decision. Though they were not my candidates, I wish President Reagan and Secretary Haig well in foreign policy matters; we are all in this canoe together and will go down together or come through together. It would be most unfortunate if those now in high office were to believe some of the things they themselves said in the campaign. Because of our electoral college system, the last election appeared to be a landslide, but, in fact, almost half the voters wanted someone else to be president. The only "mandate" that a new president receives in foreign policy is the requirement that he be as wise as he can possibly be in the presence of a complicated, turbulent and dangerous world.

The only 'mandate' that a new president receives in foreign policy is the requirement that he be as wise as he can possibly be in the presence of a complicated and dangerous world.

the oldest and most futile notions periodically sprung upon a gullible public is the idea of building up the U.S. nuclear arsenal rapidly in order to be able to negotiate arms reductions from a "position of strength." Why not at least try to negotiate what Americans would consider desirable levels against the background of their capacity to build rapidly if the Soviets make it clear that they prefer a further expensive race?

New weapons systems would require several years before deployment; it would be foolish to postpone arms limitation talks until such a "position of strength" became a reality. We need not accept at face value the hints that the Soviets may be willing to talk about deep cuts, but we can find out what they may be willing to do. An observer must hope that these issues are being raised in private preliminary explorations between Washington and Moscow.

Another bit of nonsense floating around these days is that we must expect far-reaching concessions from the Soviets before serious arms limitation talks can begin. Concessions on what? Obviously, there are inevitable linkages between arms limitation and other events of major political importance. On a certain Wednesday morning in August, 1968, we and the Soviets were all set to make a formal announcement in Washington and Moscow that Pres-

ident Lyndon Johnson would shortly visit Leningrad to initiate what came to be called the SALT talks. Unhappily, on the very night before that Wednesday morning, Soviet forces marched into Czechoslovakia, and we had to cancel the announcement on arms limitation talks.

Ironically, a very few years later the SALT-2 treaty was done by the march of Soviet forces into Afghanistan. It must be said that movement of Soviet forces into Poland to smother off reforms in that country would, among other things, postpone indefinitely any serious arms limitation discussions. Some linkages are simply inescapable. But neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is likely to pay for an admission ticket to let talks begin. The assumption must be that arms limitations can be in the interest of both sides, despite differences on other matters.

Some constructive moves could be made without waiting for full-blown negotiations

North Americans, Too, Have Their Tensions

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — A North American Accord was one of the central themes of Ronald Reagan in the 1980 campaign, and in keeping with that emphasis the president has applied his abundant charm to build personal rapport with the leaders of Mexico and Canada. But bonhomie should not blind the United States to fundamental differences of political interest.

In both Mexico and Canada there have recently occurred major events that spell trouble on the borders. In Mexico, José López Portillo has named his choice to be the candidate of the official government party for president. The man who will likely take over in 1982 is Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, presently minister of planning and budget.

Oil Blight

Accounts from Mexico City pour out the usual gush about Señor de la Madrid being young (46), moderate (whatever that means), and pro-American (because he was educated at Harvard). The distinguishing feature, however, is that in his present job, and as a former employee of the

Mexican oil monopoly, de la Madrid has been a partisan of rapid industrial development. Led by growth in the oil sector. What that means has been spelled out by bitter experience all over the world, from Venezuela through Nigeria and Saudi Arabia to Indonesia.

Lopsided geographical and social development is a first consequence. Certain areas overtake oil fields and industrial centers, and especially the capital. Others — notably the rural sectors lacking in oil — are left in the lurch. In Mexico, that means further intensification of the rural impoverishment that drives millions of peasants into Mexico City or across the U.S. border in search of jobs.

Inflation, fostered by an excess of funds competing for a scarcity of resources, is a second consequence. Mexican products have already been priced out of world markets, and they sell at home only thanks to high protectionist barriers. The country, unable to earn foreign exchange by selling goods, has been forced to borrow more and more on international markets. Now the outlook is for still further dependence on foreign loans and increasing reluctance to admit foreign (mainly American) goods.

Invidious nationalism is a final, and especially pernicious, consequence. The easy way to relieve the pressure of social conflict, and inflation and high dependence on foreign countries for capital, is to blame all the trouble on outsiders — especially gringos. Thus the persistent drift of the López Portillo government to the left of the United States in dealings with Cuba and the Marxist movements of the

Third World seems sure to continue under the next president.

As for Canada, the major new development is the divided decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutional changes proposed by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Constitution

The court found that it was legal for the federal government to forge a Canadian constitution out of the British North America Act passed by the Parliament in London in 1867, and now supplemented by an elaborate bill of rights. The court also found that custom provided there should be agreement between the federal government and the provinces on the new constitution. There is deep division between Mr. Trudeau and the provincial leaders.

The British Parliament will surely not approve translation of the 1867 act to Canada without full acceptance of the Supreme Court's

stipulation for provincial accord. So Trudeau is now obliged to reopen constitutional negotiations with the provincial authorities, who have come, because of his aloof disdain, to distrust him.

A general rule of thumb is that whenever the provinces and Ottawa are in tension, the federal authorities bid for popular support by asserting Canadian sovereignty over unloved U.S. interests.

Among other things, Trudeau has already enacted a National Energy Program that makes life harder for the large American oil companies. As long as he is bargaining hard with the provincial leaders, measures that discriminate against American interests in Canada will be applied with gusto.

These border difficulties are plainly not going to overwhelm the United States. But the fact that there is foreign trouble so close to home underlines the need for improving present arrangements for managing international security.



The New Wetbacks

North American business cannot be done at the personal level so dear to the president. Neither can it be left to the uncoordinated interplay of the dozens of state and federal jurisdictions that meet each other across the borders. It has to be managed by serious officials able to deal with broad authority on subjects that are detailed and disagreeable.

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1980

Applauding

Rabbi Looks at Views Of French a Year After Synagogue Bombing

By Meg Borin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Rue Copernic synagogue in Paris is one of the few in France where women are not consigned to the balcony, kept apart from the men below. But last Monday, at Rosh Hashana services marking the Jewish New Year, the men and women were separated at the entrance — for full body searches.

"Nobody complained. This is the first time it's been like this," said a worshiper waiting in line to be frisked. "But since the high holidays last year, there's been a bombing."

Since Oct. 3, 1980, when unidentified terrorists set off a powerful charge outside the synagogue during Sabbath services, leaving four passersby dead and a dozen wounded, Jews in Paris have come to accept as normal the presence of armed police outside their places of worship.

"You must understand that the bombing in Rue Copernic was only the culminating incident in the most dramatic, the most terrible — in a whole range of violent verbal and physical incidents over a period of two years," said Rabbi Bernard Williams, who was leading the services when the bomb went off a year ago.

ship between France and its Jews, and the changes that have occurred over the past year.

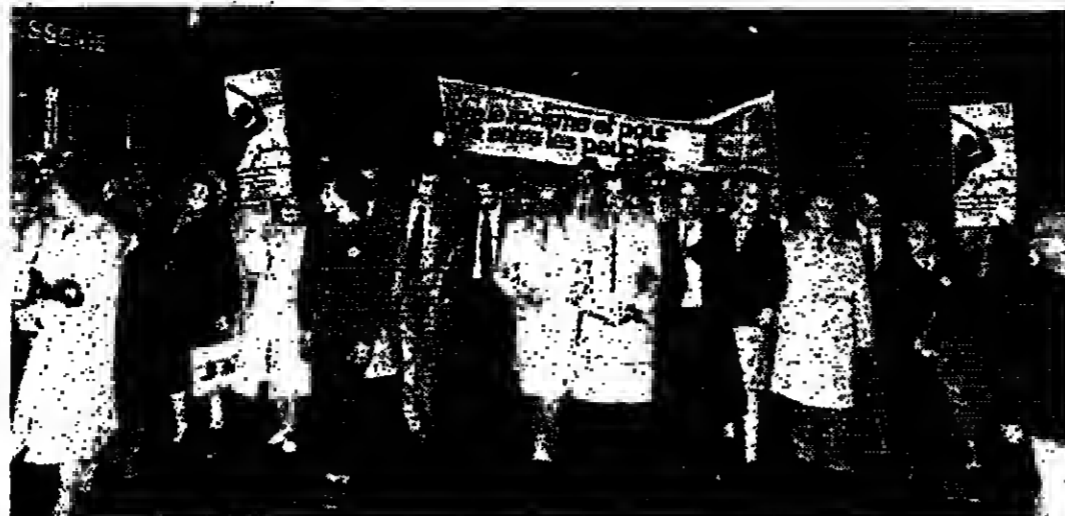
"As far as we know, there's been no substantive progress in the investigation of the attack," said the rabbi, a 57-year-old Englishman who was imported to lead the Copernic synagogue because there are few Reform rabbis in France. "And in many cases, I want to say that what we were concerned with was not so much who carried out the bombing, but the reaction of our neighbors and fellow citizens."

In the immediate aftermath of the attack, then Prime Minister Raymond Barre upset the Jewish community when he condemned the blast because it had "struck innocent Frenchmen."

In the ensuing weeks, businesses on the street, in the 16th Arrondissement, sent their bills to the synagogue for the repair of shattered windows and scorched storefronts — implying that the congregation was somehow responsible for the damage. There was also a petition asking the synagogue to pack up and move because it made the neighborhood too dangerous.

"At the time, one was more struck by the negative reactions than by the overwhelming positive reactions," Rabbi Williams said. "Every anti-Semitic letter we received, every threat, every insult, seemed infinitely more important than the hundreds of messages of support and gestures of sympathy that we also received."

The work of repairing the synagogue is almost finished now, but the detective work goes on. During the past year, police have followed



Demonstrators marched down Rue Copernic in Paris to mark last October's synagogue bombing.

various leads — a Cypriot connection possibly linked to Libya, Spanish neo-Nazis, the French extreme right, the Palestinians — but there have been no arrests. Meanwhile, a new French government has taken office.

"If we were to sum up what I think about the situation a year later, I would say that, as regards the new government, a lot of Jews have been rather naive in imagining that in terms of foreign policy something really fundamental was going to change," Rabbi Williams said.

The number of Jews in France today is 700,000 — the world's fourth largest Jewish community after the United States, Israel and the Soviet Union. It includes some families who have been in France for centuries, the East European immigrants of the 1930s and North African Jews who arrived en masse in the 1950s and 1960s. Politically, their opinions run all the way across the French spectrum, and from leftist anti-Zionist to militantly pro-Israeli.

Last month, a burgeoning Zionist group, Renouveau Juif (Jewish

Renewal), held a demonstration on Rue Copernic to protest the meeting of Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson with Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat the day after a synagogue was bombed in Vienna.

Decrease in Incidents

Rabbi Williams said that things had improved over the past year in France, with a considerable decrease in the number and violence of anti-Semitic incidents.

But Rabbi Williams believes that a "spillover effect" from French foreign policy into domestic life allowed the development of a climate in which such attacks could occur and be followed up by gaffes on the part of government leaders, such as Mr. Barre's comment.

"This statement revealed a whole universe of thought of what we might call *La France profonde*, fundamental ways Frenchmen think," said the rabbi. "There's a great paradox that is difficult to grasp. And this is that France may appear to be the home of revolution, innovation, it's the home of

art and impressionism and all manner of libertarian ideas and attitudes. But it's also a highly hierarchical and highly centralized society. And French chauvinism finds it very difficult to accept that one can be at the same time French and have a different cultural tradition that doesn't have all its roots in France."

Did the Copernic bombing work as a consciousness-raising factor in this respect?

Reflection of Shift

"Perhaps something has shifted, at least in certain areas of French public opinion," the rabbi said. "But I rather think it's just a natural historic wave, if you like." The change of government is a reflection, not a cause, of this shift, he said. The appearance of groups like Renouveau Juif signals the awakening of a community that, in the rabbi's view, has perhaps been too yielding to the French demand for cultural assimilation.

"Governments come and go. The French people remain. And although it is very refreshing at the moment to have the minister of the interior emphasizing in almost every speech that racism and anti-Semitism are the two great enemies of French democracy, we have to understand that in five years or in 10 years the tone may be different."

"I don't say it will be anti-Semitic, but the tone may be the usual tone of French political life, emphasizing national unity — and confusing this with uniformity."

Harry Golden, Author, Rights Advocate, Dies

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Harry Golden, 78, an author, civil rights advocate and publisher of the former "Carolina Israelite," died Friday in Charlotte.

Mr. Golden gained national readership with his books, including "Only in America" and "For 2 Cents Plain."

The late poet Carl Sandburg, a

a Jew, a liberal and a Northerner. Ah, the odds were too much. So I insulated myself. I called the paper the Carolina Israelite."

Mr. Golden said he lived with a "constant fear of success" that would demand more details of his past life. That success came with his bestseller. The book soared up the best-seller list, but his newfound fame brought anonymous letters to his publishers and newspapers detailing his four-year imprisonment for mail fraud.

Mr. Golden admitted it, agreed to an interview in the New York Herald Tribune and then wrote a piece for the Israeliite revealing the details.

OBITUARIES

close friend of Mr. Golden's, once called him "a force for good" in his lifetime. Mr. Golden was author of a biography of Mr. Sandburg.

The Israeliite, which had a circulation of about 30,000 in the United States and abroad, was closed in 1968 because of financial difficulties.

Older Generation

His sharp comments on segregation and simple homilies of his experience in New York City's Lower East Side won him readers and respect.

At the time the paper was closed, he said he and his readers had grown older and that to the generation that followed his, "stories about the lower East Side are like stories about the moon."

There were many critics, too, and those who refused to listen or take him seriously, especially when he applied his wit to the black struggle for civil rights.

He started the Israeliite when he moved to Charlotte in 1942. "I wanted to publish a liberal newspaper in North Carolina, but I was



Harry Golden in a 1966 photo.

Boyd Neel

NEW YORK (NYT) — Boyd Neel, 76, former dean of the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto and conductor of the Boyd Neel Orchestra in the 1930s, died of cancer Wednesday in Toronto.

Mr. Neel, who was born in England, began his career as a naval officer and studied medicine before founding his orchestra in 1932. The chamber group, composed of 18 string players, performed works by Britten and Stravinsky but was also one of the first modern small groups associated with Baroque music.

During World War II, Mr. Neel returned to medicine but also conducted for the British armed forces. He later conducted the Sadler's Wells and D'Oyly Carte Operas.

In 1953, he was appointed dean of the Royal Conservatory, Toronto University's music college. In addition to teaching conducting, he founded the Hart House Orchestra. He retired in 1970.

John L. Spivak

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — John L. Spivak, 64, an investigative journalist who wrote about Nazi groups, the Ku Klux Klan and corrupt institutions during a 60-year career, died Wednesday.

Mr. Spivak, former Canadian Conservative environment minister, said he understood the government "is afraid of full-scale debate... which will include linkage of American concerns about the Canadian government National Energy Program and possibly other matters which the Americans feel are unfair."

The Reagan administration, in other words, would tie acid rain relief to changes in the energy plan, he said.

"If this is true, the Canadian government is committing an act of gross capitulation to the bullying tactics of special interests in the United States who are prepared to do nearly anything to get the U.S. Clean Air Act and to ensure that control over acid rain is delayed as long as possible," Mr. Frazier charged.

Canada Delays U.S. Meeting on 'Acid Rain'

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Canadian government has canceled an appearance before a U.S. congressional subcommittee hearing on acid rain after receiving hints of possible economic retaliation from Reagan administration officials, according to Canadian government sources.

The Thursday appearance was rescheduled for next Tuesday, however, when the Canadian opposition Conservative Party called the action "gross capitulation to the bullying tactics" of U.S. business.

John Roberts, minister of the environment for Canada, and a U.S. State Department specialist on Canada denied that any pressure tactics had been used.

Wants Act Changed

Canada blames industrial emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide from the Ohio Valley for acidic precipitation that it says has

thousands of lakes in eastern Canada and the United States. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has called the issue the most pressing, other than energy, in relations between the two countries.

The Canadian government and the Ontario provincial ministry had been scheduled to provide a technical briefing making those points to the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health and the environment, which is considering amendments to the Clean Air Act.

Canada wants the act changed to tighten control on industrial emissions, but the administration has called only for further research on the problem.

The Canadian Embassy canceled the appearance, explaining Wednesday that the subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, was dealing not with technical matters but policy. An embassy spokesman

noted that Canadian and U.S. negotiators are trying to work out agreement on dealing with acid rain. Talks resume on Oct. 29 in Ottawa.

John Frazier, former Canadian Conservative environment minister, said he understood the government "is afraid of full-scale debate... which will include linkage of American concerns about the Canadian government National Energy Program and possibly other matters which the Americans feel are unfair."

The Reagan administration, in other words, would tie acid rain relief to changes in the energy plan, he said.

"If this is true, the Canadian government is committing an act of gross capitulation to the bullying tactics of special interests in the United States who are prepared to do nearly anything to get the U.S. Clean Air Act and to ensure that control over acid rain is delayed as long as possible," Mr. Frazier charged.

Karpov Wins First Game of Chess Title Match

By Robert Byrne
New York Times Service

MERANO, Italy — Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union scored a smashing triumph in the first game of the world championship chess match here. The champion pounced on sluggish play by Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland, achieving a devastating attack in the center at the 24th move that crumpled the challenger's position.

When the game began Thursday, the two antagonists looked away from each other and refused to shake hands. Mr. Korchnoi donned a pair of reflecting spectacles shortly thereafter, but Mr. Karpov paid no attention, never taking his eyes from the board.

Mr. Korchnoi planned one of his favorite gambits in the first row of spectators: Vladimir Spivak, an American of the Anasid Margas sect, who had lent him moral support and relaxing yoga in his last

match with Mr. Karpov in the Philippines three years ago. What he needed, however, was better moves.

Losing the first game of a title match — this one will go to the first player to win six games, with draws not counted — is not an insuperable obstacle. Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union was crushed by his compatriot, Mikhail Botvinnik, in the initial encounter of their 1963 title contest and came back to win the title. But it was not the start that Mr. Korchnoi wanted when he drew White in opening ceremonies Wednesday.

Conservative Favorite

Against the challenger's Queen's Gambit, Mr. Karpov chose a conservative favorite, the Tartakover variation with 7...P-QN3. The plan was to build up to 11...P-QB4 to oppose the white center and gain space for the black pieces. Mr. Korchnoi's exchanges at moves 10 and 12 gave Black hanging pawns at Q4 and QB4 but also made Mr. Karpov's development easy. The retreat with 15...Q-N1 soon indicated that Mr. Korchnoi had lost the initiative.

Mr. Korchnoi's bishop transfer to QN1 at moves 22-23, with the idea, after 24...P-R3, of attacking the QP by 25...B-R2, was disastrously slow. Mr. Karpov's punishing breakthrough with 24...P-Q5! was based on the powerful tactical point that 25...PxP, BxQ; 27...PxQ, BxR was material. BxN; 27...PxR, PxP; 28...N-R4, Q-N4 forces White to drop a piece.

Wrong Move Reported

An incorrect reporting by The Associated Press of Mr. Korchnoi's first move was carried in a photo caption in some editions of the International Herald Tribune Oct. 2. The correct move was QBP-B4.

With both players under terrific time pressure, Mr. Karpov's score sheet omitted moves and had others recorded twice — Mr. Korchnoi nevertheless avoided 38...RxB, RxB; 39...RxB, R-N8ch, forcing mate. He desperately gave up the exchange with 39...RxB, PxQ, but his game was beyond saving.

After 43...R-N4, the exchange and a pawn down, and lacking any counterplay, the challenger gave up. The second game will be played Saturday.

Mr. Korchnoi thus had to allow his king position to be shattered by 23...N-K2, PxP; 26...PxP. Mr. Korchnoi pressed the attack without falling into the optimistic trap with 28...QxP?; 29...N+Bsch, winning the queen.

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Above, Mrs. Marzotto dances with chef at her daughter's ball. Bottom row, from left, Andre Laug at his house near Frascati; art director Nando Miglio; Mila Schon, photographed by Mrs. Amintore Fanfani.

who's who



Top row, from left, Sergio Galleotti; Franco Savorelli; Ideacomo president Giuseppe Jermi; Tai Missoni wearing what he makes; Valentino partner Giancarlo Giammetti with "Charlie" during a rehearsal.

success story: a nation's talents charm the world

By Hebe Dorsey

MUCH TO EVERYONE'S AMAZEMENT AND MANY PEOPLE'S ENVY, Italian designers have come seemingly out of nowhere to grab the major slice of the fashion market. Right after the war, they were still at the stage of that nice dressmaker around the corner. Nobody had heard of them in terms of fashion-setters. So it is all the more remarkable to witness their success today.

From New York to Milan, passing by Tokyo and London, everywhere they go the Italians are a major influence. The reasons for their success are many, but the most important one is that they love fashion. You have only to walk down the streets of Milan, Rome and Venice to see the best-dressed crowds in the world, both chic and casual. The Italians have instinctive, natural style combined with a great sense of textures and colors.

It did not happen overnight. Not exactly. There were many long years when the Italians showed in Florence, in the ornate Palazzo Strozzi's Sala Bianca, exclusively to the Italian press. Very regional, the whole thing. They had everything, almost. They lacked the most important factor: talent.

For years, they kept importing French designers who, often anonymously, created their collections. Then, little by little, they developed their own brand names — and with them a whole new look that came to be known as The Italian Look. Their designers have now made it to the top and quite a few are household names — Fendi, Missoni, Versace, Armani. More are constantly coming out of the wings. Gianfranco Ferré, who was virtually unknown three years ago, is already a superstar. Last season, Luciano Soprani hit the headlines.

Those are the ready-to-wear stars, all based in Milan. On the couture front, Roman Valentino brings in the glamour and is on a special chic planet, together with the best of Paris names.

With increasing attention from American fragrance companies, the Italians have now reached the ultimate perfume plateau, which is the raison d'être for a lot of what may look like fashion nonsense. A lot of them, including Valentino, Missoni, Armani, Krizia, now Versace and soon Biagiotti have

(Continued on Page 125)



Italian Fashion

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, OCTOBER, 1981

A Special Supplement

THE DESIGNERS

work hard, play hard... in splendor

THE MOST FASCINATING THING ABOUT ITALIAN DESIGNERS is that they have managed to work as long and hard as the toughest American businessmen while living with the splendor of Renaissance prince.

On the one hand, empires with multimillion-dollar deals and images projected on the international scale, on the other, yachts and palazzi and private islands and secluded villages. On the one hand, they wheel and deal, on the other they turn out the best spaghetti al vongole or herb omelet in the world. There is a world of butlers, chauffeurs and exquisite, black-robed, white-trimmed chambermaids.

When Valentino finished decorating a series of palatial homes, including a house in Capri, a chalet in Gstaad and a house on Via Appia Antica (the latter has everything you can imagine, plus an Arabian Nights pool house), he went out and bought himself a \$3-million yacht.

"Now I love it so much that I don't go to Capri any more," he says. Keeping the boat in Circeo, an hour south of Rome, he went every weekend last summer to take his mind off the 27 collections he designs, including the couture one, which happens to be at the end of July, right in the middle of summer. With a group of friends, including decorator Mantovani and assistant Daniela Giardina, he went every Friday in a chauffeur-driven, air-conditioned, custom-made Mercedes to come back Monday morning, ready for the grind again.

His boat is decorated like his dream of a real boat but it really ends up looking more like a warm country house with wicker, precious woods and lots of his favorite blue and white cottons, which you find in the Valentino Piu decoration shops. A man of exacting culinary taste, with an excellent chef in his Rome house, Valentino is no sloth when it comes to his boat. No tin cans here but again the most exquisite cannellini and risotto primavera around. Sometimes Valentino takes his guests out to some local trattoria, where arriving with him and his entourage is like traveling with a movie star from the 1950s.

Versace is next in line when it comes to living in baronial splendor. The son of a dressmaker from a small town in Calabria, he certainly has learned fast. The head of an \$80-million empire who started with a knitwear house in Florence (for which he still does consulting), Versace works in Milan from an ideal, 800-square-meter studio cut out in the last floor of Palazzo Bonomi-Bolchini and decorated with neoclassic marble columns. Three years ago, he bought a splendid 18th-century mansion overlooking Lake Como, with Volpis and Visconti as next-door neighbors.

Here, keeping 25 workmen busy full-time, he has spent something like \$1.5 million on remodeling, which includes redoing the gardens and the fountains, adding a white marble cascade, building tennis courts and boat house and throwing in trompe l'oeil frescoes in the guest house.

Every time you go to an antique store, friends complain, Versace has already been there, scooping up the choicest pieces, which include 14-million-lire armchairs.

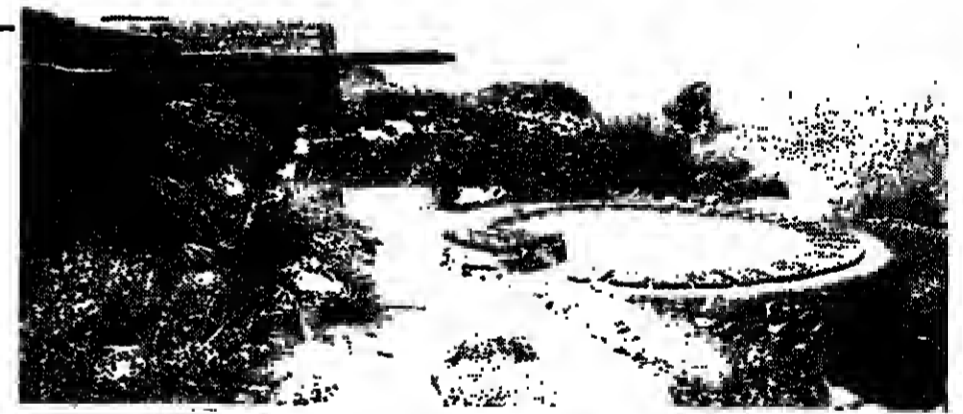
(Continued on Page 125)



Gianpaolo Porezza in his garden.



Beppe Modanese on the roof of his villa at Monte Martello.



Left, Giorgio Armani in his summer home in Pantelleria, leaning on the edge of his round swimming pool. Above, the home.



Photos by Charles Goff



Left, Valentino at lunch aboard his yacht off the island of Ponza. Center, Gianni Versace's luxurious villa on Lake Como. Right, Versace with an 18th-century urn that was described by Visconti in "The Leopard."

Italian Fashion entrepreneurs

By Sari Gilbert

ITALY'S DYNAMIC ENTREPRENEURS may well be the fashion industry's unsung heroes. If the genius of stylists lies behind the explosion of ideas, the high-level organization and skill of the clothing and textile industries are largely responsible for the successful utilization of that genius. The soaring demand for Italian clothes is clearly the offspring of a happy marriage between stylist and entrepreneur.

The degree and method of collaboration vary from consultants to full-time collaboration (in recent years, some stylists themselves have become entrepreneurs). But there is a general agreement among the sector's industrialists that, however managed, such a union has become a necessary element for success.

The man who started it all, they say, is Achille Maramotti, 54, who heads the largest woman's manufacturing empire in Europe — his half-dozen factories produce an estimated total of 3.5 million items a year. Maramotti, whose best-known trademarks (there are eight) are Maxmara, Sportmax, Marella and I Blues, has come a long way since 1959, when he took over a few rooms in his mother's pattern-cutting school and began manufacturing — two lines of overcoats, two lines of suits.

Maramotti recalls that even at the beginning his goal was to produce "marketable clothes at marketable prices." Stylewise, he was inspired by the Spanish designer Balenciaga and by the clothes that Givenchy designed for actress Audrey Hepburn. The upshot was a decision to seek help from young European designers. Starting in 1963, he lined up first Lison Bonfils, Emmanuelle Khanh, Graziella Fontana, Jacques Delahaye, Karl Lagerfeld, Jean Claude de Castelbajac and Anne-Marie Beretta as consultants.

His formula has apparently been successful, as this year Maramotti's "total look" production — tailored coats, suits and jackets plus skirts, shirts and sweaters — is expected to bring in about 125 billion lire, an increase of 26 percent from 1980. Exports represent 30 percent, going primarily to France and Belgium, followed by the Netherlands, West Germany, Switzerland and Britain.

After two years of working in a bank, and another two in a clothing factory in the south of the United States, Marco Rivetti, now 38, came home to work in the family business — although Gruppo Finanziario Tessile, GFT, of which

Marco's father, Franco, is president and his uncle, Piergiorgio, general manager, is not the usual family concern. With 7,000 employees in its 12 factories, and a 1980 turnover of more than 271 billion lire and exports of 54 billion, it is one of the prime movers in the clothing industry.

Steady expansion after World War II had made some of the company's labels like Facci and Coni household words in Italy. But when Marco Rivetti came home, he decided it was time for an additional input of fashion that could be made possible only through agreements with some of the top designers. "They all laughed when we announced our agreement with Giorgio Armani back in 1977; they thought our only accomplishment would be to destroy him," he said.

Instead, GFT has established a successful partnership. Today, Armani designs the Armani Boutique and Mani collections for GFT, as well as a men's line sold exclusively in the United States. GFT also has an agreement with Valentino to produce Valentino Boutique, Miss V and more recently Valentino Uomo, the men's line. Along with an even longer-standing agreement to produce the Ungaro collection, GFT has agreements of one sort or another with about 10 stylists.

"Go see Gigi Monti," they tell you when you ask about the latest in Italian *pre-a-porter*, an understandable suggestion, since Monti, 47, is today the guiding spirit behind Basile, an increasingly prestigious trademark with a flourishing Milan factory and a growing network of clients throughout the fashion-conscious world. Monti makes no bones about the fact that he started his professional life as a salesman. It is this training, he insists, that provided the business sense that has enabled him to make Basile a thriving concern with a multimillion-dollar yearly turnover; this background that taught him that a good stylist secret to success is "turning out a good product with just the right amount of fashion content, oot ton little and certainly not too much."

Shortly after he and two partners took over Basile in 1969, Monti began making a point of looking for stylists who could "give our product more image and fantasy." The first Basile collections were designed by Walter Albini. Then came a collaboration with Muriel Grateau, Versace and more recently a successful partnership with Luciano Soprani, who designs both Basile and his own label, which Monti in turn produces.



The Fendis at Greppolischeto: Anna, far right, one of the Five Fendis, and other members of the clan, from left: Maria-Silvia, Federica and Maria-Teresa.

women designers

By Daniela Petroff

ABOUT 25 PERCENT OF today's Italian designing force is made up of women, a considerable amount in a world where even fashion tends to fall into the realm of men. The women designers, following a tradition that started in the 1950s with such names as Simonetta, Sorelle Fontana and Princess Irene Galitzine, pride themselves in running their operations *all italiana*, as one big happy family.

For some, this spirit of cooperation comes from an ideal training ground: a large family — for example, Rosita Missoni, one husband and three children (all in the business), and of course the five Fendi sisters, seven of 11 children and three husbands recruited for the cause.

"Without love, the kind of love you find in a family, you can't succeed," Carla Fendi said. "It's not a question of agreeing all the time, but of working and growing together." The five Fendi sisters learned from their mother, Adele, and her leather shop, opened in Rome in 1925. A picture of the first Mrs. Fendi, who died three years ago, hangs on the wall of their elegant layout on Rome's Via Borgognona.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a woman in this trade? Laura Biagiotti, who is up and coming in the women's ranks, said, "A woman designer knows by personal experience the physical requirements. I know what kind of clothes a working woman needs. I need them myself."

On the business level, however, Biagiotti, 30, feels that a woman designer faces the same odds as a man trying to get a job as a 747 pilot. "There is always an air of diffidence when a woman assumes

a role of responsibility," she said. Her \$8-million business includes a line of sunglasses, Macpherson cashmere pullovers for men, a leather and luggage line, and two ready-to-wear lines, one designed for a less affluent market. She soon will have a perfume, Laura, made exclusively from the essence of white flowers.

Biagiotti, who runs her 85-worker operation from a medieval castle on the outskirts of Rome with adjacent factory and warehouse, knows how to live. She has made a tie-up between archeology (her first passion) and fashion. Instead of buying a glass and cement factory, she acquired Castello di Marco Simone, a 15th-century castle outside of Rome with five acres of land, and put her office in the former church.

Mariuccia Mandelli's success story is very different from Biagiotti's. Mandelli, red-haired and very much the life of the Italian fashion party, was a schoolteacher until she met her husband, Aldo Pinto, who now owns Krizia, the company that produces and distributes her wares. Like Biagiotti, Mandelli feels that a woman is better equipped to understand the physical and psychological needs of her customer.

Before putting a line in production, she makes a few samples and tries them on several women friends of different sizes and age groups. "If it works for all of them, I know it will sell," she said. She builds her collection around that line, then she throws in fantasies, some of which have proved best-sellers, especially her animal sweaters. But perhaps because her husband runs the business side of her fashion fantasies, she does not find that women have to struggle harder than men to make their mark.

The couple, with shops throughout Italy, Europe, the United States and Japan, just opened a boutique in California, at the Beverly Hills hotel, and are to launch the Krizia fragrance in the United States this fall. Like Biagiotti, Krizia has added a less expensive collection.

Dean of Italian fashion Mila Schon, who prefers the quiet of her home in the Lombardian countryside to the hubbub of the city, is the name and the brain behind a four-pronged business with its headquarters on Milan's chic Via Monte Napoleone. Here she designs her high fashion and ready-to-wear collections, and from here branch out the MS2 firm, which distributes her ready-to-wear, MSU (the U stands for Uomo), which distributes her menswear and leather line, and lastly Schontex, responsible for accessories, ties, scarves and fabrics.

She is aided by her administrator, Loris Abate, and her son Giorgio. "Giorgio represents my continuity in the business," she said. "But he is already way ahead of my generation — very big on technology and market studies."

For the five Fendi sisters — Carla, Anna, Alda, Paola and Franca — the motto is *una per tutte, e tutte per una* (all for one and one for all). Each has a well-defined place in the business: Anna handles the leather line, Paola the technical part of the fur line, Alda the fur sales, Franca the customer end of the operation and *la simpatica Carla* gives it together.

Two Fendi husbands left other careers to follow their wives, and a third was roped in from the start. The only husband they could not capture for the business is Alda's, a doctor and specialist in physiotherapy.

According to Carla, the happiest Fendi moment is when the family gets together to decide on a new collection. "We all sit around, the five of us, our husbands and children, throwing out ideas, agreeing and disagreeing," she said. "Individuals working together."



Giuliana di Camerino, whose firm is known as Roberta di Camerino.

But this is no small family business. The Fendis are running an industry with a work force of 300 people, currently estimated to have a \$45-million volume.

Roberta di Camerino, whose real name is Giuliana — the firm is named after her daughter — also has a son, an island in the Venetian lagoon, and a rare combination of business and beauty sense. Aside from handling her famous R-branded leather line, Giuliana decorates Ferrari cars and luxury yachts, is a costume and stage designer, and runs her winery, Vini Roberta. Not only does she select the wines, but she designs bottle labels, boxes, gift packages and even screwdrivers.

Besides being the guiding light of her close-knit family and their even more close-knit business, Rosita Missoni is the coordinator of life at their country estate an hour outside Milan. There, she keeps family and house together and tends to the barnyard chores — they have ducks, chickens and a pig. At the same time, with her daughter, Angela, she translates into clothes her husband's patterns

and helps run the 200-man factory, half a mile down the road from their house.

Rosita and Taj, with their three children — Angela, 23, also in charge of public relations; Vittorio, 27, business manager, and Luca, 25, his father's computer expert — run a \$25-million business that has more than 2,000 selling outlets (a limit they set themselves), franchises for towels and cigarette lighters, and a perfume.

What do Italy's top women designers do to get away from it all? Mandelli rushes off to the country, to her comfortable, Japanese-style house hidden in the woods, her two German shepherd dogs, her turtle collection, famous green vegetable lunches and lots of good reading. "It's the only time I get to lie down."

Biagiotti, on her travels, collects perfume and fashion trinkets, which she plans to set up in one of the many rooms of the medieval castle she bought several years ago and is restoring bit by bit.

Schon retreats to her country house in Somma Lombardo, "the only place I can be myself." A list of the Fendis' hobbies would sound like the record of a decade of sports and social activities at any country club. Anna Fendi dedicates her spare time to



Laura Biagiotti at her castle near Rome. She works in it, too.



Krizia's Mariuccia Mandelli showing next season's new line.

the project of her late husband, Giulio Cesare Venturini, to restore the medieval town of Greppolischeto in the Umbrian hills.

Giuliana di Camerino loves setting up parties on the houseboats of the Venetian lagoon, complete with orchestra and fireworks.

Rosita Missoni keeps an archive of fashion history in a room next to her office. And when the season is right, she can be seen at 6 a.m. in the forest near their home, picking mushrooms.

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- WIEN - Karolinestrasse 8

Italy, 1981



Gucci and the American market

DR. ALDO GUCCI, 70, PRESIDENT-chairman of Gucci Shops International and Gucci Shops (U.S.A.), is one pioneer who has fully capitalized on the American market. Under his diligent direction, Gucci U.S.A. has grown in its 18 years to a volume of close to \$50 million.

The success story began in Florence with his father, Guccio Gucci, who started a saddle factory with four workmen. He then expanded into saddlery and accessories for the horse. He created canvas feed bags and other articles that were marked with his initials, GG, to provide their owners with identification. Garbato to hold blankets and saddles were made of webbing woven in red and green stripes, the colors of the Gucci coat of arms. Soon afterward, they branched out to handbags and valises.

That GG has gone a long way and has become something of a chic nightmare in international airports. The Gucci empire now spans three continents and the Gucci shops are all over America, including in Chicago, Beverly Hills, Bal Harbour and Palm Beach, where Aldo Gucci lives.

In New York, Gucci's popularity almost turned sour at one point as a New York magazine article pointed out that their salesmen were the rudest in town. Do you think it turned the customers away? Anything but. But Dr. Gucci has pondered over that problem and he has come up with the ultimate in shopping. In an effort to protect his most faithful customers, in June, 1980, he opened what he calls a "Galleria" on top of his latest, 20,000-square-foot store at 685 Fifth Avenue. He calls it a "cultural concept in retailing" — a polite way of saying that, if you spend unspent thousands of dollars a year, you can be given the golden key to the sanctum sanctorum. Less privileged customers have to make an appointment through the manager.

—HEBE DORSEY



Luciano Soprani, a new name on the Italian scene, has his eyes set on the growing U.S. market.

Fifth Avenue
'what American women want today is quality ...'

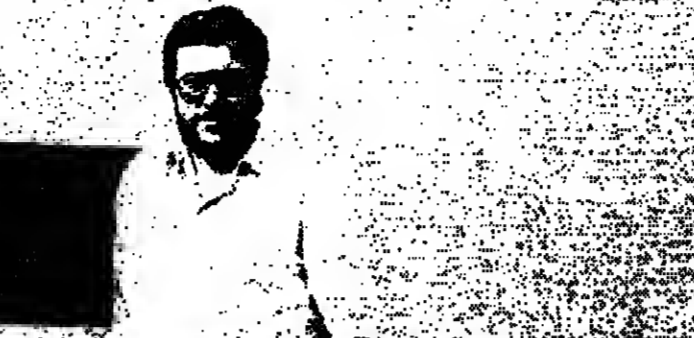
GUCCI, VALENTINO, GUCCI and Gucci again (for they have three stores), Roberta di Camerino, Carraro, Bulgari, Buccellati, Mario Valentino, Armani, Versace, Veneziano, Bottega Veneta, Ferragamo — all of Fifth Avenue and most of Madison are littered with Italian names that have all but conquered the American market. Not to mention the department and specialty stores where the Italian love affair is going full blast.

For Geraldine Shutz, president of Henri Bendel (where Italian goods account for 45 percent of their European imports), "what American women want today is quality — and the Italian's craftsmanship is a marvel. What's more, the Italians are not fashion arbiters or inventors in the French tradi-

tion. They are purveyors of style, with a quick perception of what's fresh and right for the times. They do look at what women understand and accept, pronto, with unique Italian flair and brio."

At Bergdorf Goodman, Dawn Mello, executive vice president and fashion director, says the Italian investment is the biggest in terms of money and space. When it comes to European imports, Italians account for 70 percent and the French only 30 percent. "The tide changed five years ago when we decided to become the Italian designers' headquarters in New York city," she said. "A lot of it has to do with the people. The Italians are absolutely so cooperative and interested."

She says that when they started



Marvin Traub, chairman and chief executive officer of Bloomingdale's, among the crowds at a collection.

buying Krizia they were very cautious "because we had no experience." But the collection was sold out. Still, she insists that the Italians' sense of cooperation has been instrumental in turning the market in their favor. "We work with Krizia's Aldo Pinto very much as we do with an American designer. He calls up, wants to know what sells, we give recommendations. As a result, the business has grown to \$1 million."

The fashion director, who wears Krizia, Armani and Ferre, says: "The Italians are fun, their clothes are fun," adding, "I think the Italians excel in daytime clothes and sportswear. Their clothes have a certain stride that's very appealing to American women. They move well; they're free, easy clothes."

As for Fendi: "It's a phenomenal success and our single biggest resource in terms of sales, even bigger than American designers, largely because of the fur. Again, it's a question of working with Carla Fendi. I personally make four trips a year to see the Fendis. Our president, Ira Neimark, is in Rome at least twice a year and we have four buyers buying the Fendi line."

Neimark said, "Italian designers have a very strong feeling for the American lifestyles," but a lot of

the credit also goes to the store, which has opened seven Italian boutiques in three years. "We stage them with a high degree of professionalism. There is a dedication on the part of the store in truly believing in what the Italian fashions stand for."

For Kal Rittenstein, Bloomingdale's fashion director, "the French are into fantasy while the Italians are on the same wavelength as the Bloomingdale's customer, with their understated, very wearable chic."

Eileen Ford, head of the famous model agency, thinks the Italians "have a whole, fresh approach to fashion — new without being ridiculous. It's like a tune that you want to whistle," while fashion empress Diana Vreeland believes Italians have been successful "because they're very available. What better reason? People like to see the clothes, feel them, then buy them."

Finally, Grace Mirabella, editor of American Vogue, said, "One reason the Italians are so successful in America is because they have a kind of easygoing, sportswear attitude. You can't dress for big events there but for very unexpected, casual, offbeat functions."

—HEBE DORSEY

Pucci

'women, having successfully achieved their liberation, love to look feminine again, even delicate at times.'

By Emilio Pucci

STANDING IN FRONT OF her closet, eyes made up, skin glowing (or oot), lips pursed in thought, she is about to choose what to wear. Consequently, how to look. A new day is about to start, an amusing happening may occur, a long day is over, tonight will be a great night.

On any one of these occasions, the visual era in which we live demands of her more imagination, more daring and more originality than ever before. In the closet she has a number of things from different parts of the world, designed by all sorts of people, for all kinds of occasions. She may even have something by Emilio Pucci — perhaps this is why I have been asked to tell her about myself.

Born of an old Florentine family, traditional yet somewhat unusual — Russian great-grandmother (Bobrinskoy) and grandmother (Nareskine) — as a young man I traveled around the world and studied agriculture and political and social science, both in Italy and in the United States (master's degree in political and social science, Reed College, Portland). I then joined the Italian Air Force, where I served as a pilot for 14 years (World War II).

There was a hull of four years between fighting and fashion, a world into which I entered by chance and knew nothing about. Suddenly faced with the unknown, you feel free to try anything, to tackle tasks and experiment with ideas that experts would never consider. To work with women and for women rather than with machines and men was every bit as exciting as flying.

Coming from a highly technical and mechanical field where it takes months or years to perfect an invention, I loved the idea that I could translate an imaginative thought into a finished product in a matter of hours or minutes by simply using a pair of scissors, a piece of fabric, a needle and thread.

I thought of girls, young, healthy girls, full of fun, skiing and swimming — two of my favorite sports — and started

designing for them. At the time, 1949, the first two problems I faced in my new career were color and movement. Colors were generally dull, clothes were confining and rather static and stiff except for some wonderful ideas pioneered by Coco Chanel.

I wanted my things to be in keeping with the colors of nature, especially southern Italy, but to my dismay I discovered that existing chemical colors, developed at the time of the Industrial Revolution, were often at odds with the bright, transparent hues of sea, sky, flowers, and the beauty of nature.

To develop new colors I decided to start from scratch. I took hundreds of pictures underwater in Capri, at various depths, where water changes from turquoise to blue. I used oils, paints, acrylics to capture the vivid or pastel colors at various hours of the day, from sunrise to sundown in Capri, in Sicily, Calabria, the Tuscan hills, the many splendors of the Alps.

With all this material I arrived in Como, the capital of dyeing and printing, the kingdom of silk, and went to work. When I was told that something was impossible I would not take "no" for an answer, and more and more frequently the "impossible" became a reality.

Finally, some of the colors I had captured from nature came to life on actual fabric. I played with these colors (natural colors, I called them), mixing orange and pink, violet and fuchsia, turquoise and green. Then I started with prints, some geometric, some floral, splashed with bright colors, alive with movement.

Then I faced the problem of motion. Instead of following the complicated, prevailing tailoring methods, I started to experiment with simple geometric concepts based on the physical structure of the human body as it changes in movement, trying to liberate rather than hinder, to allow great freedom of action.

My first silk jersey dresses (1954) were received with a mixture of surprise and disapproval, yet were soon copied in numerous synthetics all over the world. (The fashion



Marchese Emilio Pucci di Barsento, of one the oldest Florentine families, is a pilot, politician, sportsman, scholar and wise expert, and for 30 years has been a designer of international fame.

editor of a leading American magazine bought my first dress and told me she would only wear it at home since no American woman would ever wear such a "revealing garment.")

Suddenly, E.P. dresses, bathing suits, cover-ups, pants, shirts were worn by elegant women from Capri to Honolulu, from Portofino to Los Angeles, from St. Moritz to Sydney.

As if by miracle, the rigid rules about dressing were shattered, women were finally free to express themselves also with their appearance. A dramatic change, a revolution in fashion had started, while the women's liberation movement gathered momentum: blue jeans, overalls, men's shirts for women spread through the United States at first, then to the rest of the world and even to the Soviet Union.

So much has happened since. There are growing signs that a post-revolutionary era is approaching, a kind of gentle "restoration." Women, having successfully achieved their liberation, love to look feminine again, even delicate at times. The image of a beautiful 20-year-old "lady," full of life, contemporary, yet regal on her wedding day to Prince Charles, may well be an indication of a new trend in fashion.




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AT THE BEST AMERICAN STORES

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Rossetti

Italian Fashion menswear

the fact is that men have as much desire to buy clothes as women do

By Uli Schmetzer

WHAT IS THE ITALIAN LOOK for men? Some fashion buffs say that it reflects a quality every Italian man inherits as part of *la bella figura* culture, part of a feeling that clothing is an extension of the body rather than alien drapings imposed from without.

"We woke up an interest in clothes for men where there wasn't one before," said Gaetano Brioni, now over 70, who is credited as the father of Italian menswear fashion. In 1952, when he was the only Italian to accept an invitation from the European Academy of Tailors to show men's suits at the women's fashion shows in Florence, Brioni probably didn't realize what he was starting.

For him, the raves won by the 10 suits he showed meant unqualified international success. For the sector as a whole, the impact, although delayed, was even more resounding. At first, progress against British and French entrenchment was slow, but by 1961 Rome's top menswear designers were joining in collective high-fashion shows on the Grand Hotel's by-then renowned runway. By 1969, the Florence fashion center was including men's ready-to-wear in the Sala Bianca showings. And in 1972, the first *pitti uomo* show was launched.

Now held twice a year, it is, despite the defection of some of the current greats — Armani, Versace, Basile — to Milan, undeniably the menswear fashion event. Attracting thousands of buyers from Italy and abroad, it has become a milestone. For Italian sportswear, knitwear, ties, shirts, suits, shoes and belts are no longer just a vogue. They are the rage.

"The fact is," Brioni said, "men have as much of a desire to buy clothes as women." His recipe — stimulating that desire — could be said to have been the industry's principle postwar motif.

"Ten or 15 years ago, men bought one suit and two pairs of shoes every two years," said Beppe Modenese, head of OMI, the Italian fashion organization. "Now they are buying new clothes or accessories every season."

In the 1960s, the demand had become so great that the sector's retailer and tailor designers decided to become industrialists. Rome menswear designer Bruno Piattelli recalls.

Piattelli, considered the inspiration behind the traditional classic Italian look, says that mechanization can help cut costs. But, he points out, the tribute to the artisan remains. Even in the biggest Italian factories, the finishing touches are done by hand.

The real takeoff for top design ready-to-wear menswear came at the same time as that for women's wear — that is, when innate and ancient Italian creativity was effectively matched with the dynamism of postwar industrial production and the willingness to meet the performance standards of foreign markets.

If the export boom of the 1970s made money for the manufacturers, it also created a firmament of new fashion divinities. Their star, unquestionably, is Giorgio Armani, a former medical student who has made fashion history with his "Armani suit," unstructured blazer, narrow lapels and no-color colors, and now rules a clothing empire from Milan's frescoed Renaissance Palazzo Durini.

"Armani in the 1970s has done for menswear what Chanel did for women's wear between the wars, when she revolutionized the skirt," said Marco Rivetti of GFT, which finances Armani's U.S. men's collection as well as his Italian lines, and which recently launched a Valentino "total look" men's collection, to start with in Europe.

Unlike Armani, who branched out into women's wear after perfecting his menswear skill, Valenti-

no's trademark had been the evening dress, and men's clothes came later. He has made up for lost time, however. This year's collection, with less exaggerated lines, straight trousers and more natural shoulders, is expected to be a commercial success.

In store for next spring and summer at Valentino: earth colors — rusty browns, brick and black, ochers — will vie with pastels of salmon green and beige. Easy-fitting safari suits will be coupled with ample shirts in striped or madras cottons.

"For next year, style will be less formal," said Alberto Lavia, economic director of Basile, one of the current menswear leaders, "with a greater tendency toward sportswear, wool sweaters or casual knits." And a top designer like Gianni Versace is expected to adapt the new interest in leather and skins to his imaginative designs.

"The tendency is definitely away from the classical look which dominated last year's collections," Modenese said. Although the American influence makes a return of the tie probable, he said, office managers can count on being able to go to the office not in suits but in jackets with different trousers.

Nowadays, in fact, the distinction between classic and casual has been blurred, and there seems to be room for everyone. Walter Albini, with his love for classic inspiration, will no doubt do as well with his comfortable jackets and cardigans, college-style berms and sweaters with yachting motifs, as will Correggiari, a loner and avant-garde holdout.

Last year, Correggiari's baggy jeans and tight jackets, repeated in classic fabrics, had a Chaplinesque appeal. This year, he dresses from inside out, starting next to the skin with a jersey pullover, then a windbreaker and finally a flower-embroidered gossamer shirt.

Enrico Coveri has modernized the classics for an agile, sporty line: three-button suits, blouses, T-shirts with tiny flag motifs, and for fabrics checks and madras, Irish linens, cotton poplin and gabardine. Claudio la Viola is showing shirts with slightly padded shoulders and smaller collars, narrower trousers without pleats.

The big menswear producers have done their best to ensure their export markets (60 percent is for sale abroad) by keeping national physiques in mind — elongation for the Nordics, amplification for the Teutons and adaptation for American men, who, Armani says, tend to have thicker hips than their European counterparts.

gold fever

Valenza craftwork is big business

ACCORDING TO PLINY THE Elder, the inhabitants of ancient Valenza spent a lot of time down by the banks of the Po River panning for gold.

There was never a Po Valley gold rush, however, and as the centuries passed, the economy of this ancient Northern Italian city-let increasingly centered on agriculture, on the wheat fields, vineyards and sugar beets that still play a large part in the surrounding area's livelihood.

But the fascination of all that glitters somehow must have got into Valenzani blood. For today this town of less than 25,000 inhabitants situated midway at the center of the Turin-Milan-Genoa industrial triangle is one of Italy's three principal jewelry centers.

More than 1,000 tiny, small and medium-size firms with an average of five or six employees (for a total of about 5,000) yearly produce more than 750 billion lire worth of finely crafted handmade jewelry



Gianni Agnelli — "He wears any old tie, thin, wide, it doesn't matter to him..."

casual elegance

TO MOST ITALIAN MEN AND A GREAT MANY FOREIGNERS, Gianni Agnelli, the president of Fiat, is the very symbol of Italian elegance — so much so that the Italians have come up with a specific brand name — *stile avvocato* — to define the Agnelli style.

Yet, to those who know him well, Agnelli does it all without trying. "He is the opposite of calculated elegance," said close friend Andre Oliver, owner of the most elegant menswear boutiques in New York. "I've never heard him say 'I'm going to London to see my tailor.' He doesn't have time to go shopping. Year in, year out, for the last 15 years, he always wears the same gray flannel suit."

"He wears any old tie, thin, wide, it doesn't matter to him. And lately he has switched from silk shirts to button-down. Brooks Brothers cotton when he travels — because, he says, silk shirts are impractical. You can't get them pressed in hotels any more."

"He buys as he goes — a parka in St. Moritz, jeans in St. Tropez. He really cannot be bothered. In truth, he would rather devote his time to more important issues."

Oliver added: "He is naturally elegant, mainly because he is not self-conscious. He himself doesn't think he is elegant — it's the others who find him elegant."

— HEBE DORSEY

PORTRAIT



Designed by Laura Biagiotti

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PARIS: 43 Rue du Bac

MILANO: Via Montenapoleone 1
 ROMA: Via Borgognona 38/B
 ISCHIA: Piazzetta Dei Pini

TORINO: Galleria S. Federico 12
 VENEZIA: S. Marco 1312/B
 MÜNCHEN: 3 Amiralplatz



what makes Bulgari run?

a very patrician Roman who likes to wear a jogging suit in the office

WHEN A JOURNALIST asked Gianni Bulgari, third-generation heir of the renowned Italian jewelry family, why his son was born in the United States, he answered: "Because I didn't want to deprive him of the chance of one day becoming president of the United States."

It was not a joke. There are two sides to Gianni Bulgari. One is very patrician Roman, cold and handsome and not too unlike the solid green marble facade of his famous Via Condotti jewelry store. Wearing a dark flannel suit, pink shirt and impeccable tie, he will show you the family's jewelry treasures but also six books on Italian silver, from the 15th century until today, written by one of his uncles, Costantino Bulgari.

He went to the Lisbon museum and discovered there was nothing about Italian silver," Gianni said. "So he spent 40 years of his life writing about it." That was a reminder that Bulgari (pronounced Boulgari and originally from Greece) started with antiques and remained a half-antique, half-jewelry business until World War II. But now "it's 90-percent jewelry, 10-percent antiques," Gianni said.

The other Gianni Bulgari wears a crew cut, a jogging suit and runs all the way to his office, where, on a shelf, there is a colorful "Happy Birthday, Daddy" drawing. It is signed "Giorgio" — his son, 6, who obviously is well on his way to becoming an American president since he addresses his father in English.

Like many American executives, Bulgari jogs to work each day. "I'm just the other side of Villa Borghese," he says, sweating. For that glamorous man with a Roman emperor face does sweat. "It's a very pleasing way to start the day," he says. "I do some exercise, which I otherwise can't do. It saves me from having to take a car and chauffeur."

Unlike many American executives,



Gianni Bulgari, at home and working up a sweat on his way to work.

ives, he can stay in his jogging suit all day, the reason being that "I don't have to meet customers," he said. He does not operate from his austere elegant jewelry shop, but from a deliberately obscure (after all, the man was kidnapped some years ago and his family had to pay \$3 million to get him back) office, located in an anonymous apartment building. That is the backstage side at Bulgari's and where it all happens. Here, Gianni comes two days a week and goes through the merchandise that has been finished and has to be sent to the five Bulgari shops located in the world's most glamorous spots — including Monte Carlo and recently Paris.

"I have to check each item," he said, "the price, the work and the manufacturing cost. There is not a single item that goes out of here that I don't see. Yesterday, I saw 400 different items and I must go through that many more today."

Gianni, 46, has come a long way since his Gina Lollobrigida playboy days. The head of his family, he knows the load on his shoulders. His is a \$500-million-a-year business, which he runs with the help of his two brothers: Paolo, 43, who oversees the European operation, and Nicola, 40, who runs the American operation. Gianni is into everything, from the creation, where he pushes his designers into making smaller but exquisite pieces



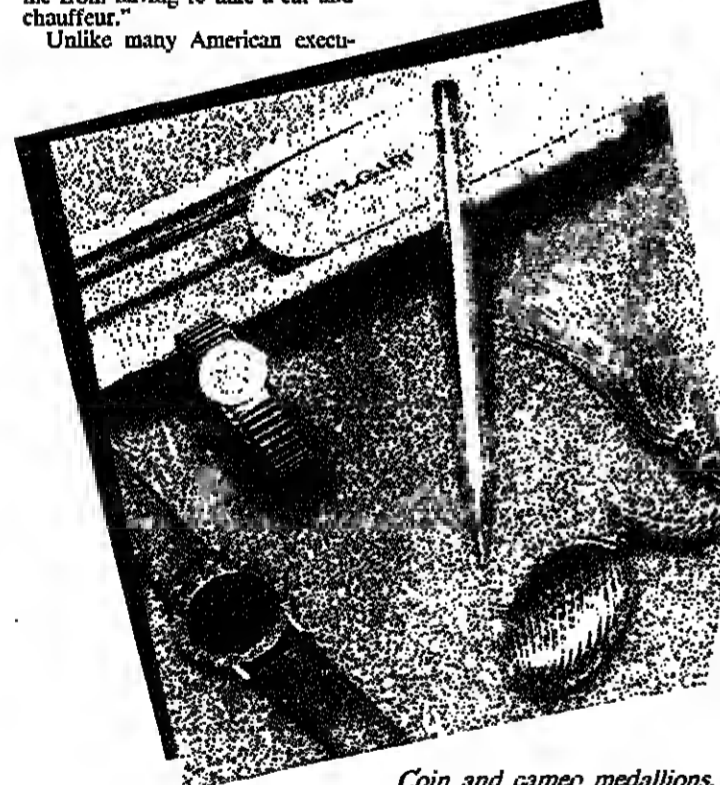
es ("which are more of a challenge than the \$500,000 biggies") to the nitty-gritty — such as the price of gold and sales figures from all the different shops.

A versatile man, he can have a personal and artistic rapport with his designers, two of whom are former architects, discussing such details as the choice of a stone or the launching of a new, less expensive gilt-silver line. "How many women want to carry \$20,000 solid gold evening bags these days?" he asks. Yet, in the next minute, still in his jogging suit, chomping on a cigar,

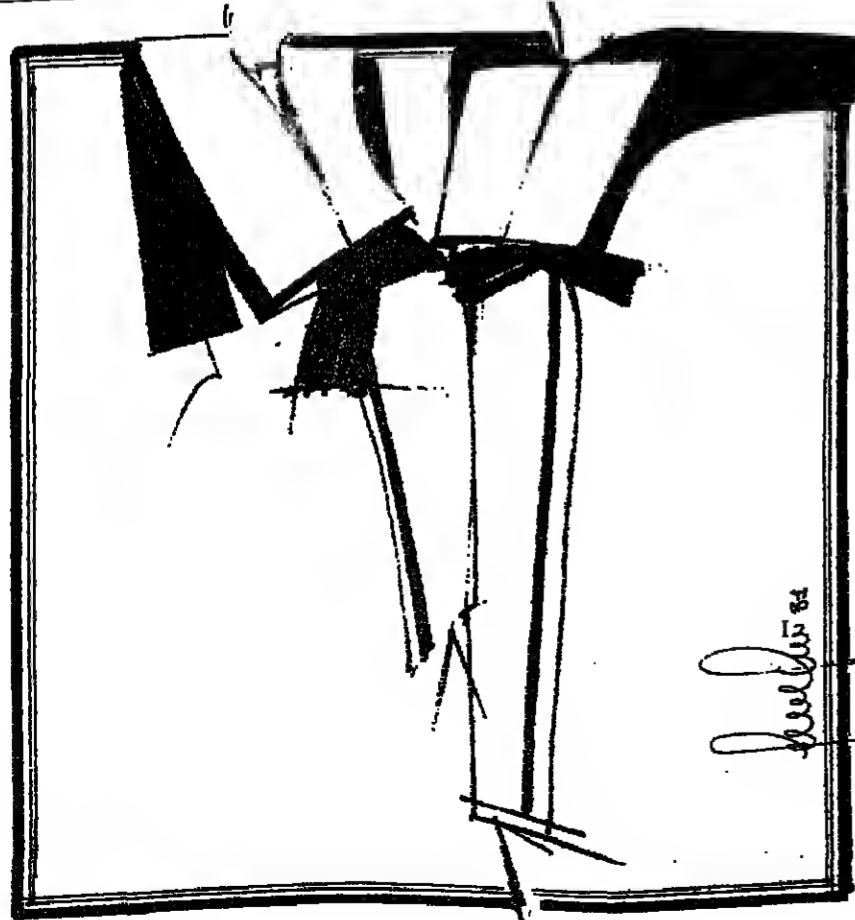
he can conduct a business meeting, not like some regal, baroque baron and the heir of a formidable fortune but with as much realism and down-to-earth go as any executive in New York or Tokyo.

Although he is all over the map — one day in Geneva, the next in London or Rome — Gianni makes no bones about loving the United States. That is where he spent a few weeks' holiday last summer, discovering the northern regions. Any chance of his moving out there permanently? The answer, neither yes nor no, is a strong "three, four years from now maybe."

—HEBE DORSEY



Coin and cameo medallions, plus some examples of classic pieces by Bulgari.



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centro sfilate

Promozione Moda Italiana announces the programme of the fashion shows of the Spring-Summer 1982 "high fashion ready-to-wear" collections to be presented to the press and buyers only. The fashion shows will be held in Milan from October 3 to 7, 1982, at the "Centro Sfilate" Milan Fair, via Gattamelata, as follows

Saturday, October 3

12.00	FERRANTE	sala D
14.00	PIMS	sala A
15.00	HEL YETT	sala B
16.00	MIGUEL CRUZ	sala A
17.00	CINZIA RUGGERI PER BLOOM	sala B
18.00	GIORGIO CORREGGIARI	sala A

Monday, October 5

9.45	CLAUDIO LA VIOLA	sala B
11.00	MARIO VALENTINO	sala A
12.30	ENRICA MASSEI	sala B
15.00	COMPLICE	sala A
16.30	LUCIANO SOPRANI	sala B

Sunday, October 4

10.00	BYBLOS	sala B
11.00	TIMMI	sala A
12.00	CADETTE	sala D
14.00	LANCETTI	sala B
15.00	ROCCO BAROCCO	sala A
16.00	GIANMARCO VENTURI	sala B
17.00	SPORTMAX	sala A
18.00	ANDRÉ LAUG	sala B
19.00	KEN SCOTT	sala D

Tuesday, October 6

9.45	GENNY	sala A
11.00	FENDI	sala B
12.30	MISSONI	sala C
15.00	SANLORENZO	sala B
16.30	TOUCHE	sala A

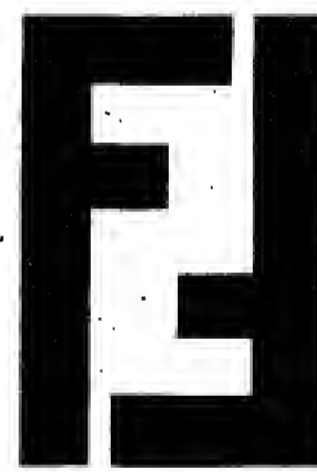
Wednesday, October 7

9.45	LAURA BIAGIOTTI	sala B
11.00	BASILE	sala A
12.30	KRIZIA	sala C
15.00	CALLAGHAN	sala B
16.30	GIANFRANCO FERRÈ	sala C

HERARDINI and JACQUES GILLES will hold their ready-to-wear collection as a still show at the "Centro Sfilate"

PROMOZIONE MODA ITALIANA

Foro Buonaparte, 70 - 20121 Milano
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FENDI

FIERA DI MILANO
TUESDAY OCTOBER 6, 1981

BY INVITATIONS ONLY

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SHOW ROOM FIERA DI MILANO 3-7 OCTOBER

Italian Fashion

fabrics: lifeblood of a growing industry

By Leonora Dodsworth

WITH BRILLIANT DESIGN, fantastic colors and the highest quality standards, Italian fabrics today are unquestionably the lifeblood of Italy's powerful and fast-growing fashion industry.

Italian silks are mostly made in the lakeside town of Como, 40 kilometers from Milan, Italy's fashion mecca. They are exhibited twice a year at Ideacom — a three-day, \$500,000 fair now in its sixth year, which was dreamed up

by 70 top Italian silk manufacturers. The idea was to rival Interstoff, Dusseldorf's fabrics fair, and Lyons.

Como silks are displayed in the 16th-century Villa d'Este, which over the last 100 years has gained a reputation as one of the most romantic and exclusive hotels in the world. Here come the traditional silk barons whose families have been in silk weaving for generations, such as Giampaolo Porlezza of Taroni, Giuseppe Jermi, Sergio Bini, the Mantero brothers and

newer names such as Etro and Fabio Belloni. They drape their silken wares over the garden statues and across the antique hotel furniture.

In the Villa d'Este's carpeted corridors, big names in international fashion — Kenzo, Krizia, Valentino, Montana, St. Laurent, Laura Biagiotti, Calvia Klein, Karl Lagerfeld — all politely but determinedly jostle to be first in line for reams of exclusive silks at any time up to \$50 a meter. "People don't come to us to buy bread-and-

butter lines," said a spokesman for Taroni, the prestigious firm whose owner, Porlezza, played a major role in securing for Italy steady quantities of unspun silk from China.

Biella is the home of the wool industry, with superlative cashmeres, camel's hair and alpaca. Not to be outdone by Como, these textile thoroughbreds go on show at another fair, Ideabella, held in a patrician villa converted into the luxury Hotel des Les Borromei in Stresa. A name that stands for the very best in Biella is that of Agnani, a firm whose deep-pile coatings (used effectively by Milanese designer Milla Schon, among others) and natural color handwoven cashmere throws are unsurpassed, even in Scotland.

The map of Italian textiles stretches to La Brianza, with sumptuous velvets used not only for fashions but also for upholstery. Then there is Vicenza, stronghold of the Marzotto family, whose name is a byword in the Italian textile and clothing industry. Wools, cottons, synthetics — all are produced here in one of Italy's richest provinces.

Although Italy makes superlative fabrics, it does so in spite of an enormous handicap that is a nation with less *fantasia* or imagination would not even attempt to circumvent. Deprived of almost all necessary raw materials, it is forced to import them in huge quantities, which affects the already gloomy balance of payments.

Even so, said Mario Boselli, president of the Federfascile, which groups the various textile associations, "our sector is the one that contributes the most to the credit side of the Italian economy." It is the second-largest provider of jobs in industry and, in 1980, bounced into first place with profits.

a success story: nation's talents charm the world

(Continued from Page 75) their own perfumes, which means not only fat royalties but millions of dollars worth of free advertising.

All in all, the Italians have done it all with great gusto plus a calculated nonchalance that has charmed their international audience. Whereas French chic is abstract, intimidating and often arrogant, the Italian approach to clothes has been personal, practical and friendly. It is all the difference between art and artisan.

Milan: food and fashion

By Hebe Dorsey

THE ITALIAN FASHION CROWD EATS out a lot. During the collections, it is virtually impossible to find tables at their favorite haunts, which they often take over completely for one of their seasonal parties. It is also customary to see designers and their whole crew, including house models, having a late dinner at their favorite places.

Here is a rundown of who goes where and why in Milan:

Torre di Pisa (Via Fiori Chirari 21, Tel: 874877) is a favorite of Armani, Mariuccia Mandelli (Krizia) and fashion journalist Maria Pezzi. Mandelli likes its ambience and Romano, the patron. "I love their meatballs and all the appetizers they give you as soon as you arrive," she says. As for Pezzi, she likes it "because I've known it ever since it opened years ago. It's always been frequented by fashion and fashionable people — models, painters, designers. No real specialties, just plain good food." Be sure to ring in advance because they're always fully booked. About 20,000 lire per person.

Da Bice (Via Borgospesso 12, Tel: 702572) is frequented by Aldo Pinto, husband and business manager of Mariuccia Mandelli. "I am a gourmet, a gourmand and a cook," he says. "I love simple, consistent, no-surprise food, and I find it here. I love all their different pastas, including their *padelle al pomodoro e basilico* and their *borg d'oeuvre*." Very simple and wonderful, and 25,000 lire per person.

El Toppa (Piazza Ferrari, Tel: 873032) is appreciated by Rosita Missoni, who loves the ambience "because it's a restaurant and yet it's not a restaurant. It's very personal and very well-lit. I love their Venetian cooking, including their grilled vegetables, the risottos and the superb things they do with squash flower and basil." Meanwhile, husband Tai prefers fish restaurant Riccione (Via Taramelli 70, Tel: 683807).

St. Andrea (Via St. Andrea 23, Tel: 793132) is favored by Beppe Modanese "because they're al-

ways nice to me, it's quiet and one does eat well there. Their specialty is *boeuf en croûte*. The clientele consists of businessmen at noon, society at night." About 35,000 lire per person.

La Scialata (Stazione Genova, Tel: 8350290), another find of Armani's, is run by a woman chef who was for 15 years at St. Andrews with her son. "Even the French gave them stars," Armani says. Specialties include risotto with strawberries. It's a very small place so it pays to reserve a day ahead. About 30,000 lire per person.

Santa Lucia (Via San Pietro al' Orto 3, Tel: 793155) is favored by Giampaolo Porlezza "because one can eat there after the theater and see everybody in Milan. It's like Lipp or La Coupole in Paris. They also have the best spaghetti in Milan. The patron is a character. He's quite a snob in his own simple way and throws out people he doesn't like. He once threw out Pezzoli."

Dorsey (Via Garibaldi 98) is a little more special and for vegetarian freaks such as Vogue journalist Silvana Bermanconi, who likes their Japanese cooking based on herbs, rice and soja. The ambience is very Japanese, too, and the prices modest — 8,000 to 10,000 lire per person.

Other restaurants on the fashion circuit, as given by bon vivant Aldo Pinto, include Aurora (Via Savona 23, Tel: 834978), Bagatta (Via Bagatta 14, Tel: 700902), Don L'Espresso (Via Manzoni 12, Tel: 790130), Il Binari (Via Tortona 35, Tel: 8399428), Il Gioglio (Via Milazzo 6, Tel: 6571581), La Bruciola (Via Solferino 24, Tel: 661012), La Libera (Via Palermo 21, Tel: 8053603), Gualtiero Marchesi (Via Bonvesin de la Riva 9, Tel: 7386677), Pame e Farina (Via Pantano 6, Tel: 803274), which is self-service, Papes Wloom (Via Bagatta 1, Tel: 792237), Solferino (Via Castel-Bardolo 2, Tel: 639886) and San Bernardo (Chiara-Valle, Tel: 5690831).

For those who have survived the day's fashion shows, Pinto also recommends such discos as Charly Max (Via Marconi 2, Tel: 871416), which doubles as a restaurant; Le Cinema (Via Ricciarelli 11, Tel: 4080607) and Nepemba (Piazza Diaz 1, Tel: 804837), also a restaurant.

Shoes

imports cutting into industry — but craftsmen are doing well

"THE NEAREST THING TO pure sculpture," was the delighted comment of a New York store buyer inspecting the latest shoe designs in Milan. The shoes reflected all the latest Italian trends: small, sleek heel pushed cunningly forward to give a more stylish line, newly tapered toe and a streamlined upper fitting the foot slimly and snugly.

But skill, originality and high quality are not enough. Italy's 3,000 footwear manufacturers who, in 1980, produced almost 500 million pairs of shoes and exported 80 percent of them, are discovering that they will have to find new markets if they want to stay at the top of the league.

The exception appears to be the craftsmen who still make shoes to order for well-heeled customers and some of the top firms whose production is exclusively geared to the luxury market.

Last year, Italy experienced an unprecedented invasion of foreign shoes such as cowboy boots and cloth shoes from China. Higher labor costs in Italy have led the nation's craftsmen to stick to the expensive elegant crafted shoe — such status-symbol footwear as Gucci moccasins and Ferragamo pumps.

The Riviera del Brenta in the Venetian region specializes in this type of swanky merchandise. Here, each pair of shoes costs four times the national average to produce. Shoes with the cash-laden labels of French designers St. Laurent, Givenchy and Ungaro are individually cut and stitched by the master craftsmen of the Brenta. Sandals, too, are smart and sexy, and many a pair purchased by tourists swells the figures of invisible exports.

—LEONORA DODSWORTH

heads a \$4-million business, keeps a pied-a-terre in town and spends weekends 25 minutes outside on the hills of Frascati. His house, which stretches on a single floor, was built as a restaurant but failed because its owner never got the liquor license. So now it's Laug's — all Laug's and very much like his clothes, limp, clean-cut and impeccable.

Very little furniture, pale beige settees, blonde wood tables, heaps of white lilies, a sauna and a huge bathroom centered with a wall-less shower. "I hate to be cramped," Laug said.

As far as decoration goes, "I don't like too much color in a house," he said. "It's more relaxing. It's like a woman — if you put too much on her, she looks busy and fat."

Laug never gardens — perish the thought — and insists that all his magnolias bear white flowers only.

—HEBE DORSEY

work, play in splendor...

(Continued from Page 75)

The inside of his manor, which is run by a white-coated, white-gloved butler, is grandiose, to put it mildly, with marble bathrooms, decorated with antique emperors' busts, 19th-century portraits and bronze urns taller than he is (he is not that tall). His Empire bedroom would be good enough for Napoleon, whereas that of his sister, Donatella, is more Josephine's.

That is where Versace, who says he hates parties — "I find them the most boring thing in the world" — plans to launch his first perfume. Versace, on Oct. 3 with a 200-guest, sit-down black tie dinner party, *bel canto* by Ornella Vanoni and Neapolitan ballets.

Armani has more private but no less exclusive tastes. He, too, works from a Milan palace, the 17th-century Palazzo Ducini, with gold-painted mythological frescoes. He lives nearby, in a 40-year-old house, half-Japanese and half-Art Deco, with red marble fireplace and gold screens; he bought a house with 200 meters on

the sea at Forte dei Marmi, which will be ready in September.

"I destroyed the whole inside, making it like a boat, all white-lacquered floors," he said. But his real retreat is a summer house in the island of Pantelleria, halfway between Sicily and Tunisia. Here, in a seemingly simple but highly sophisticated back-to-nature mood, Armani spends summer with friends living a healthy sea-and-sun life, in the kind of privacy that only money can buy today.

With a house in Varese, another in Venice and an apartment in Milan, Beppe Modanese still has enough time left to go to his Monte Marcello weekend place. Unaffiliated, cruising above it all, very tall and very bald, Modanese, also known as Il Principe, is one of those typically Italian movers and shakers, with his pulse on every facet of the fashion business — all at once public relations and organizer of Ideacom, Ideabella and Mod.it, all excellently organized fairs and fashion fairs.

Monte Marcello is a pretty little village, up in the hills near Viareggio, but Modanese does not go to the beach, which he finds much too crowded. Instead, he keeps to

his sprawling, flawless, black and white house, a former oil mill. Decorator Piero Pinto emptied the inside and rebuilt it, keeping the movement of the walls. The furniture includes a white wicker chair, a gift from the late Lucchino Visconti. Modanese also goes swimming in the pool of a beachside-like house that belongs to his next-door neighbor, wool-spinning tycoon Gino Bertrand, in the company of other wool barons such as Gianna and Roberto Bossi of Zegna fame.

Giampaolo Porlezza is known to the industry as the owner of Taroni's fabrics and an inspired silk creator. But to his friends, Porlezza has other, far more interesting passions. A bon vivant, he brings back from his frequent journeys in the Far East not only silk yarn but rare bulbs and seeds, which he grows in his gardens or greenhouses. In Brianza, a favorite resort area among old families from Lombardy, 30 kilometers from his factory in Como and next to his late-18th century villa, he has created one of the most interesting privately owned botanical gardens in Italy. His collection of aromatic and medicinal plants is made of more than 300 species, and he has written two books on the subject.

Every year, at the beginning of February, Porlezza holds a three-day *grande bouffe* gathering for Italian and foreign friends, a pathing nickname *Les Cochonneries de Porlezza*, during which he serves omelets and grappa made from his own aromatic herbs.

Back in Rome, Andre Laug, who



KRIZIA SHOPS:

MILANO	Via della Spiga 23
ROMA	Piazza di Spagna 77
TOKYO	New Otani Hotel
DUESSELDORF	Theodor Koernerstrasse 1
FRANKFURT	Junghofstrasse 16
MUNICH	Oskar-von-Miller Ring 36
GENEVA	Rue du Rhone 82
BEVERLY HILLS	Beverly Hills Hotel
PALM BEACH	Worth Avenue Esplanade

OPENING MARCH 1982


HONG KONG	The Landmark
OSAKA	Higashi-Ku
SINGAPORE	Mandarin Hotel

KRIZIA BOUTIQUES AT:

BERGDORF GOODMAN	New York
BULLOCKS WILSHIRE	Los Angeles
SAKS FIFTH AVENUE	New York
STANLEY KORSHAK	Chicago
BURDINE'S	Miami
CREEDS	Toronto
LA ROMANA	St. Maarten
HARROD'S	London
HARVEY NICHOLS	London
SEIBU SHIBUYA	Tokyo
SEIBU IKBUKURO	Tokyo
MATSUSAKAYA	Nagoya



Prêt-à-porter collection
spring/summer 1982
Milano
october 7th 1981
Fiera di Milano
via Gattamelata.



BASILE s.p.a., viale Jenner 51, Milano
tel. 6071841, telex 335158

CAMERA NAZIONALE DELL'ALTA MODA ITALIANA
Piazza Arco della Pace, 3 - 00186 Roma - Tel. 6794396-6794591

"MILANO ALTA MODA PRONTA"

Saturday, October 3, 1981	12:00 a.m. FERRANTE* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	2:00 p.m. PIRELLA* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	3:00 p.m. RELIET* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	4:00 p.m. MIGUEL CRUZ* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	5:00 p.m. BLOOM* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	6:00 p.m. GIORGIO CORREGGIARI* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
Sunday, October 4, 1981	10:00 a.m. CADETTE* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	11:30 a.m. TIMMI* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	12:00 p.m. BYRLOS* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	2:00 p.m. LANZETTA* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	3:00 p.m. ROCCO BAROZZI* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	4:00 p.m. G.M. VENTURI* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	5:00 p.m. SPORCHMAX* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	6:00 p.m. ANDRE LAUC* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	8:30 p.m. TRUSSARDI* (Fiera Duse 4)
Monday, October 5, 1981	9:45 a.m. LA VIOLA* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	11:00 a.m. MARIO VALENTINO* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	12:30 p.m. RAMBAZZE (Hotel Principe e Savoia)
	1:30 p.m. ENRICA MASERATI* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	3:00 p.m. COMPLICE* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	4:30 p.m. SOPRANI* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	6:00 p.m. MILA SCHON DUE* (Via Montemartini 2) (for buyers only)
	7:00 p.m. TITA ROSSI* (Hotel Principe e Savoia)
	7:30 p.m. ERRELLINO* (Piccola Scala)
	7:30 p.m. RAFFAELLO GATTINONI* (Principe e Savoia)
Tuesday, October 6, 1981	9:45 a.m. GENNY* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	11:00 a.m. FENIX* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	12:30 p.m. MISSIONI* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	3:00 p.m. SANLORENZO* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	4:30 p.m. TULLIO* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	6:30 p.m. MILA SCHON DUE* (Via Montemartini 2) (only for the press)
	7:00 p.m. GIORGIO CORREGGIARI* (GIO.CIC.CIO) (Via Galea 3)
Wednesday, October 7, 1981	9:45 a.m. LAURA BRAGIOTTI* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	11:00 a.m. BASILE* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	12:30 p.m. KRIZIA* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	3:00 p.m. CALLAGHAN* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	4:30 p.m. C. FERRE* (Fiera Milano - Pad. 14)
	6:30 p.m. BEATRICE SCHREZZI* (Principe e Savoia)
	8:30 p.m. MILENA FRANCESCO* (Principe e Savoia)
Thursday, October 8, 1981	10:00 a.m. GIANNI VERSACE* (Via Sesto 29)
	ARMANI* (From October 1 to 8 - Via Dante 26)
	LELUX* (October 2 to 8 2:00 p.m. - Via Vercelli 57)
	MARIE LAURE by Club Roman Fashion* (From October 3 to 6 - Via Manzoni 20)
	CESARE PICCINI* (From October 3 to 7 - Via Manzoni 12)

Show rooms at the Hotel Principe e Savoia Show rooms at the Armani Principe e Savoia

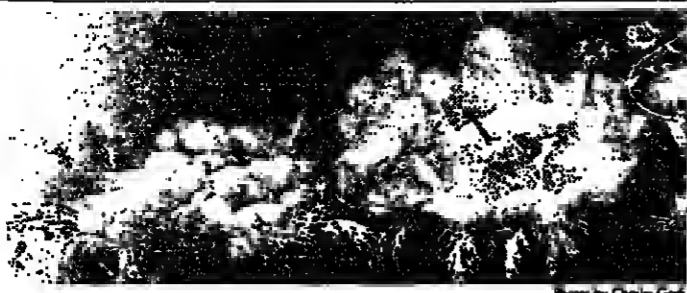
GIANNI BALDINI*	OGMIBENE ZENIMAN*
BALESTRA*	
ANNALISA FRANCOCCI*	Show rooms at the Hotel Palazzo
ANDRE LAUC*	
RITZ SADDLER*	
MARIO VALENTINO*	MILENA FRANCESCO*

The Press Office of the Camera Nazionale dell'Alta Moda Italiana will be at journalists' disposal from October 2 to 8, 1981 at the Palazzo Reale - Piazza della Repubblica - tel. 02/68.26 - Milano.

Please contact the individual Fashion Houses for invitations.

Gianni Versace

GIANNI VERSACE: Via Della Spiga 25 MILANO. SHOW ROOMS: Via S. Primo 2/A MILANO, 600, Madison Avenue NEW YORK



Via Monte Napoleone

Since a handful of top designers began showing in Milan in the mid-seventies the city has outclassed Florence and Rome as the operative center of Italian fashion. Visitors should take time to have a drink or a meal in the "galleria" that links Piazza del Duomo to Piazza della Scala. But Milan also means fine shopping. And its best shopping street is the Via Monte Napoleone.

magazines

READING ABOUT FASHION IS big business in Italy.

"The sector has reached its maximum expansion," said Enrico Robbioni, head of Media Forum, a monthly devoted to media-watching. Regular readership ranges from a modest 6,000 for house organs to about 20,000 for the established trade magazines to an average 350,000 for the mass-circulation women's weeklies or do-it-yourself magazines. Most people in the field "leaf through eight or 10 of these publications a month — hard to imagine much more room in which newcomers can maneuver," Robbioni said.

Setting the pace for high-quality, high-fashion periodicals are the giants, Italian editions of Vogue and Harper's Bazaar, with Linea Italiana nibbling at their heels. These three compete for a select audience of fashion professionals and the well-heeled, upper middle class. Their circulation bovers around 60,000.

In the 1970s, men's fashion magazines greatly increased. "The market's in real ferment. More and more men are turning on to fashion," said Ginevra Falzoni, director of Arbuter, the prewar old-timer in the field.

Specialized trade magazines zoomed in from another angle, targeting the *addetti ai lavori* (the fashion industry people). A dozen of them dig up the latest statistics on the ups and downs of the market and chronicle everything from the crisis in cashmere to the latest demands of textile workers.

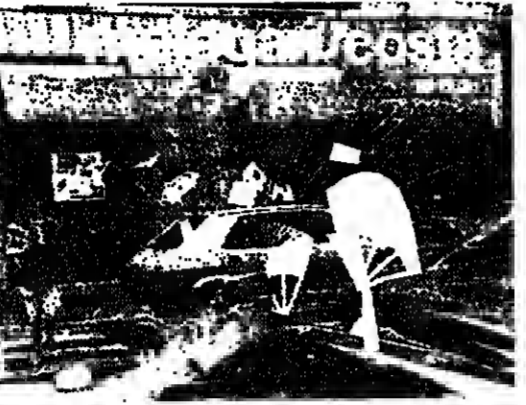
Grazia appeals to conservative but expensive dressers. Gioia is aimed at the woman of modest means. Annabella and Amica take up the slack, the former slanted to the older, more tailored set, the latter attracting a younger audience.

Despite the increasing upward mobility and dwindling free time of middle-class women, knitting and embroidery die hard in Italy. Many housewives still make their own clothes with the help of well-entrenched guides to the sewing arts — chiefly Tuto Uncinetto, Mani di Fata, Kakam and the German-owned Burda.



Above, one of the many gourmet stores. At right, a window display

Above left, a fancy fruit store; above right, the Lovenzi knife shop.



Florence

shopping on the Via de' Tornabuoni

NO STREET EPITOMIZES Florentine elegance more than Via de' Tornabuoni, whose graceful curve from Ponte Trinita to Piazza Antinori is a showcase of architecture and fashion.

Magnificent palaces built between the 13th and 19th centuries house some of the most exclusive names in fashion. The bookshops, bars and restaurants have been traditional meeting places for cultural and literary figures for at least the last 100 years.

The street dates back to the mid-15th century, when it reached to the Arno River, running alongside the early medieval Palazzo Gianfigliuzzi and the splendid fortress-like 13th-century Palazzo Feroni Spini known today as Palazzo Ferragamo after the shoemaker who bought it in 1938.

Displayed on the ground floor, the classic Ferragamo collection of elegant shoes, silk scarves, wool suits and jackets contrasts sharply with the chaotic but vivid Daniel Hechter exposition next door.

Further up, past the Piazza Santa Trinita, the window display at Ugolini, the big names of international fashion follow fast one upon

the other. The doyens of fashion help maintain the Via de' Tornabuoni's reputation as the local bastion of modern as well as traditional elegance.

Prices, discreetly marked, coincide with the exclusivity of the goods. The casual chic display of the Giorgio Armani window shows the famous jackets priced at \$380, while this season's novelty, a padded and quilted weatherproof jerkin, sells for about \$300. This year, the well-known Fendi bags have variants in cherry red and chestnut brown lizard and snakeskin for upwards of \$280.

A few yards on, the discreet but hospitable elegance of Gucci has graced the street since 1967. The spacious multilevel shop offers everything in leather ware from a \$40 leather and metal ashtray to a \$400 suede vest.

Next door, the 15th-century Palazzo Viviani della Robbia — once a private home — houses offices and one remaining family apartment. The Florence tourist office is on the frescoed second floor and here Gianfranco Boninsegni, Florentine history expert, explained that, "ever since Flor-

ence was the capital of Italy between 1865 to 1870, Via de' Tornabuoni has been the social center of the city." For example, he pointed out, the cafe across the street, Doney — there since 1822 — "has always hosted a continuous melee of politicians, bankers, writers and artists."

Another traditional teatime whose breathtaking window displays are a hallmark of the street is jeweler Mario Buccellati, whose gold necklaces and diamond earrings have, fittingly, no price tag.

For those more interested in art and culture, the Seeber international bookshop across the way offers lavish volumes on Florentine art and architecture.

For the weary and hungry, there is a tasty \$15-dollar lunch of Florentine and international delicacies at Doney's or a snack or English-style tea at Giacosa, across the street. The tiny wine bar in the Antinori Palace is a meeting place for the Florentine *creme de la creme*. But a must for *aperitivi* is Procacci, where since 1920 the Procacci family has thrilled discerning palates with local white wine and their

Rome

ROME'S VIA CONDOTTI, A short, straight and narrow street that leads from Via Del Corso to the Spanish Steps, packs into less than half a mile what it takes Fifth Avenue more than 20 blocks of Manhattan to cover.

Via Condotti's Renaissance palaces with their hidden ivy-laced courtyards, its street lamps, once gas but now converted to electricity, its tastefully decorated shop windows where price tags are so small you need a magnifying glass to read them, all combine to give Europe's smallest fashion street an aura of Old World elegance unique in the modern shopping world.

"It is precisely the conservatism of this Old World elegance that our organization is dedicated," said Roberto Tagliani, secretary of the Associazione Via Condotti, which counts among its members 64 of the street's leading shops. "We must ensure that it does not become a bazaar," he added, clearly worried by encroaching flashy boutiques.

The oldest shop on the Via Condotti is the ceramic and tile dealer Gabrielle. But Bulgari — which opened its doors at No. 10 in 1905 — is certainly the most famous.

Traditionally, the place where Romans buy their *festi* or wedding rings, the marble-ported Bulgari shop with its blue-suited doorman offers its well-heeled customers a choice of some of the world's most splendid jewels (for dreamers with unlined pockets, \$200 will buy an imitation sapphire and diamond



The Antico Caffè Greco on the Via Condotti. Goethe and Buffalo Bill have been there. Its Old World quiet and elegance make it a must on Rome's best shopping street.

necklace at Burma, the well-known costume jewelers down the street). If you survive the dazzle of Bulgari's gold and gems, you can stop to admire Valentino's impeccable men's wear or dream of sleeping in his wondrous bedroom set up in the window of the adjacent Valentino Piu interior decorating shop.

where every item is in a delicate violet carnation print. But some of Via Condotti's secrets are guarded within the cool niches of its *palazzi*. Out of view from passers-by, the 17th-century Palazzo Caffarelli houses Roman designer Pino Lancetti, cloth designer and tailor Polidoro, and jet-

set hairdresser Sergio Valente. Its courtyard harbors Rome's snobbiest "his and her" shop, Battistoni, where linen bermuda shorts are available at a starting price of \$80. Battistoni is also one of the few stores left in Rome to sell custom-made, monogrammed shirts.

— DANIELA PETROFF

Renato Balestra will present his Spring/Summer 1982 R.T.W. Collection at the Principe Savoia Hotel in Milan from Oct. 3rd to Oct. 7th - Show room 556-557



GIORGIO ARMANI



ARMANI JEANS

هكذا من الأهل

Arts
Travel
Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Weekend

No Class Near? Guide to European Cooking Schools Start One

by Vicky Elliott

LYONS — Everyone knows that Lyons is France's bastion of gastronomy — and Paul Bocuse and Pierre Troisgros have for years now been flying from Tokyo to Oklahoma to spread the word. But at home, the Lyonnais have been reticent to disclose their secrets, or so two foreign wives discovered.

When they first arrived in Lyons, Libby Sloan and Lauraine Merzout spent a full year looking for a cookery course that would help them to feed friends and influence people. They ended up empty-handed. "We were absolutely amazed," says Sloan, the wife of an American businessman, "to find that no courses in haute cuisine existed in Lyons or the surrounding area."

Both of them, already experienced cooks, wanted to find out more about Lyonnais cooking from the inside — its copious meats, its succulent sauces and casseroles, its ban on cans and packages and its refusal to take short cuts.

The large families of Lyons take their eating seriously, but it would seem, they learn cooking by osmosis, not at evening classes. Secrets are passed painlessly from generation to generation in the aroma of bubbling ragouts in the family kitchen — and as far as they are concerned, nobody can teach them how to wield a wooden spoon.

Despite the skepticism of many of their Lyonnais friends, Sloan and Mermet, the Argentine wife of a Frenchman, were determined to fill a gap, if only for the international community, which proved enthusiastic from the first. "There obviously was a real vacuum for this kind of thing," says Sloan.

They tracked down a few groups of women who organized the occasional cook-in on an informal basis, but found nothing that corresponded to the Paris cook schools that they were familiar with. When they approached two respectable restaurants to suggest collaborating on demonstrations of haute cuisine, the proprietors laughed in their faces.

Finally, they managed to enlist the help of one home-grown Lyonnais, André Chaput, the director of Lyons' Hotel Sofitel. "When you're in Chamont," he points out with some logic, "you want to learn skiing; when you're in Lyons, you expect to learn something about haute cuisine."

Chapat had contacts in all the right places. Not only could he invite them to use the Sofitel's kitchens for afternoon classes once a

month, but he was able to prevail on friends in the area, including Roger Jaloux, Bocuse's right-hand man, and Guy Thivard from La Pyramide in nearby Vienne, to demonstrate some of their specialties.

For the first class next Thursday, between the Sofitel's lunch and dinner services, Guy Girerd, who runs the hotel's kitchens, will be producing two dishes, one featuring venison and the other crayfish: *noisettes de chevreuil sauce Diane* and *la charcuterie de queues d'écrevisses*.

The lineup for the eight courses scheduled so far also includes Marc Alix, instructor at the La Varenne cookery school in Paris, three other Lyons chefs — Christian Bourillout, Daniel Lerou of "Daniel et Denise" and Claude Gervais of Les Fantaisies, who will be turning his hand to bouillabaisse and *crêpes soufflées*. Maxime Durand, pâtissier of the Sofitel staff, chose to concentrate on *marrons glacés* in time for Christmas.

The original idea of concentrating on local specialties was abandoned, to allow each chef to indulge in the pyrotechnics of his choice. But each creation is intended to be within the grasp of the home cook, including the handful of men (led by the Italian consul in Lyons) who have signed up among the 20 members of each class.

The chefs will hand out mimeographed copies of their recipes, with wide margins for scribbling notes. Classes begin at 2:45 p.m. and continue through 5 p.m., each winding up with a tasting. Attendance at a single session is 65 francs, although for those who manage to make six, there is a cut rate of 55 francs a lesson.

Sloan hopes to expand operations if this season's courses are a success, and to introduce tours of the region's well-stocked markets. "Lyons is a fabulously rich area and its markets are born to be visited," she says. "You only have to look at the wild mushrooms on the stalls at the moment."

Meanwhile, response has been so encouraging that the eight Thursday demonstrations (through May) will be given twice, each replay a week after the original lesson.

Initially, only the international community jumped to the bait. Sloan had the impression that the Lyonnais "wouldn't mind coming to look, but that they were too proud." But the second round of inscriptions, principally from locals, showed that the Lyonnais have, in fact, been able to swallow their pride.

For information, contact Libby Sloan in Lyons at (7) 833-98-00 or Hotel Sofitel, Lyons, (7) 842-72-50 extension 98.

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — The choice of cooking schools in Europe has never been more varied than it is now. Before signing up for a course, send for brochures and read them carefully, so there is no confusion as to what is included in the program.

In most courses, adults of varying age, temperament and culinary aptitude are thrown together in an intense week. No course can turn you into a three-star chef. Expect to make new friends and to pick up tips, new recipes and cultural experiences. All schools, except those specifically geared toward professionals, are equipped to deal with varying levels of experience.

Unless noted, all courses are taught in English. All prices are subject to fluctuations of the dollar's exchange rate. When lodging is included, the price quoted is based on double occupancy of a room.

The following schools are merely a sampling:

ENGLAND

LONDON

Caterer Ltd., 109 Stephenson Road, London SW16 2JL; tel: (01) 731-5396. One-day workshops, July and September.

English food workshops based on historical recipes, with demonstrations including cooking and sampling of 10 to 15 dishes. Subjects include Tudor and Stuart cookery, 18th- and 19th-century foods, as well as dishes dating back to 1066. About \$25 per class.

Cordon Bleu Cookery School London Ltd., 114 Marylebone Lane, W1M 6HH London; tel: (01) 935-3503. Ongoing sessions.

Demonstrations Wednesday afternoon and evening, \$250 each. Also one-week intensive course (\$230), and 12-week terms leading to diplomas in beginning, intermediate and advanced cooking.

Historical Cookery, Mrs. Collins, Maple House, Lindwood Heights. One-day workshops, August and September.

This medieval manor house offers lectures and luncheons on historical and whole-foods cooking, and daylong classes include tours of the manor house and a garden featuring more than 300 herbs. The house is 16 miles from London and reachable by train. Students may be met at the train station. About \$25 per day.

La Petite Cuisine, 50 Rue Hill, Richmond, Surrey; tel: (01) 940-7583. Ongoing sessions. With an emphasis on French cooking, La Petite Cuisine offers both short courses in bread-making and croissants, summer weddings and supper parties, and also offers a professional nine-month diploma course. Guest chefs are invited on a regular basis. About \$10 for daily sessions.

Leith's School of Food and Wine, 36A Notting Hill Gate, London W11; tel: (01) 229-0177. Ongoing sessions.

Since 1975, the well-known London restaurateur and caterer Prudence Leith has been running this school designed to teach students to cook for a living: to cater or run a restaurant and food shop. With 64 full-time students, this bright and spacious school offers one-week courses for \$210, plus a nine-month course and classes in wine.

Poon's of Covent Garden, 41 King Street, London WC2; tel: (01) 240-1743. Ongoing sessions.

Demonstration classes in traditional Cantonese cooking taught by the chef Wai Lim Poon in the kitchen of this popular Covent Garden restaurant. Classes may be taken one at a time (\$52), in groups of four (\$177) or 12 (\$416).

OUTSIDE LONDON

Robert Carrier's Seminar of Cooking, Hintonham Hall, Hintonham, Suffolk; tel: (047 387) 523. Ongoing.

A new school run by Robert Carrier. Demonstrations and tasting by Carrier's staff at Hintonham Hall, with one- and four-week classes in international cuisine taught in an early Stuart coach house. Fees of \$400 a week include accommodations, breakfast and class tastings.

Howe, Rayrigg Road, Windermerer, Cumbria; tel: (09662) 2536. Autumn and spring.

John Tovey, chef and proprietor of this Lake District resort, offers informal demonstration courses, Sunday through Thursday. An emphasis on English breads and pastry, including *pâte brisée*, Stilton cheese tarts, bran loaves and farmhouse scones. \$400, including classes, meals, lodging.

Goemmet's Oxford, Kensington, Oxford, OX1, 5NY; tel: (0865) 735422. Annually in August.

A well-organized and highly original cultural and food tour. Highlights include a guided tasting of more than 100 English cheeses, visits to medieval kitchens and the Oxford market, pub visits, an evening of punting on the Thames and visit to a Shakespeare performance at Stratford-on-Avon; \$780 for singles, \$1,352 for couples, includes classes, food and lodging.

Sonia Stevenson's Sauce Cookery, The Horn of Plenty, Tavistock, Devon; tel: (0822) 832528. Spring and summer.

Since March, Sonia Stevenson, chef at this Michelin one-star restaurant in western England, had been offering a full-participation course devoted exclusively to French sauces. Students stay at nearby manor house, take morning classes in the restaurant kitchen, then lunch and dinner at the Horn of Plenty, \$500, Friday to Tuesday. Limited to six students.

FRANCE

PARIS

Le Cordon Bleu, 24 Rue de Champ de Mars, Paris 7; tel: 555-02-77. Ongoing sessions, in French.

Demonstration classes each weekday afternoon in this classic French school, \$15 per session, with menus available in advance. Reservations recommended. Also special summer courses in pastry, combining demonstration and participation, four classes weekly for four weeks, \$500. Four-week cooking class, six classes weekly, \$800.

Ecole Lenôtre, Hameau des Galines, 78370 Plaisir, France; tel: 055-81-12. Ongoing sessions, in French.

Since 1970 France's best-known pastry chef

and caterer, Gaston Lenôtre, has been training students in the art of pastry, chocolate, ice cream, charcuterie, catering and buffets. This season, special courses in fish and game cooking will be added. From \$400 to \$700 for a five-day course, breakfast included.

Les Loges de la Cuisine, 31 Rue Tiquetonne, Paris 2; tel: 233-93-93. Ongoing sessions, in French.

In a contemporary, well-equipped kitchen near Les Halles area, students take full-participation classes geared toward elementary home cooking and entertaining, \$80 for full-day class, \$40 for half-day. Special children's classes on Wednesday, \$10 per student.

Maxim's Cooking Course, 3 Rue Royale, Paris 8; tel: 265-27-94. Annually, in October.

A five-week course in cooking and culture, designed for young, international women. Emphasis is on basic cooking and meal planning, flower arranging, wine and diet. Mousing participation classes followed by afternoon cultural tours. \$2,400, includes weekday lunches, transportation to cultural sites, does not include lodging or weekend meals. Placement service with French families.

Paris en Cuisine, 78 Rue de la Croix-Nivert, Paris 15; tel: 250-04-23. Ongoing.

This is a "street" cooking school run by the energetic and knowledgeable Robert Noah, an American who has lived in France since 1971, working in restaurants in Paris and the provinces. Excellent behind-the-scenes, Sunday group tours of the Ruegis wholesale market, Follaine bakery, as well as demonstration classes in such kitchens as Cibernet and Taillevent. About \$50 per person, groups of four to 10. Also longer trips to kitchens of Alain Chapel, Michel Guérard and Jean and Pierre Troisgros.

Le Pot au Feu, 14 Rue Duphot, Paris 1; tel: 260-00-94. Ongoing, closed in August.

This is a French professional school training in cooking and pastry, both demonstration and participation. \$10 for individual session, \$300 per month for five weekly classes.

Princess Eire 2001, Avenue de La Motte Piquet, Paris 7; tel: 551-36-34. November through April.

Marie-Blanche de Broglie, a lively woman, offers morning demonstration courses in her Paris apartment. Emphasis on shortcuts and entertaining. International guest instructors also make occasional appearances. Write or call for prices and dates.

Ann Roberts French Cooking Classes, 19 Rue de Milan, Paris 9; tel: 526-85-09. Courses beginning in January and July.

Anne Roberts is a young Scottish woman trained at Le Cordon Bleu in Paris. She offers informal demonstration classes in her Paris apartment, stressing entertaining and deep-freezing. Will also organize tours of Paris food shops. \$16 per class, by arrangement.

Ecole de Cuisine la Varenne, 34 Rue St. Dominique, Paris 7; tel: 705-10-16. Ongoing sessions in French, with English translations.

Paris' most popular cooking school, attracting Americans and Canadians for courses varying in length from three hours to nine months. Single demonstration classes at \$14.50 for one to \$154 for 12. Will tailor special classes for groups of 10, by appointment. Best bet are special weekend demonstration and participation classes in French Regional Cooking, Charcuterie, Nouvelle Cuisine, Intensive Pastry, Summer Cooking and Entertaining. One-week course about \$440. Knowledge of French is helpful, for the quality of translations varies.

BORDEAUX

Haute Cuisine Bordelaise, Maria Gonzalez, Centre d'Etude de Langues de la Chambre de Commerce, 33075 Bordeaux; tel: (56) 90-91-28. Third week of June and October, second week in February.

An intensive, weeklong course for professionals, including full-participation classes with such chefs as Jean-Marie Amat of Bordeaux's St. James and Jean Ramet of Bordeaux's Le Chapou Fin. Dinners each evening in the region's best restaurants, with visits to the famous Hôtel de France at Auch and Michel Guérard's Les Prés et les Sources d'Engenie in Engenie-les-Bains. \$2,500 includes all meals and lodging.

BURGUNDY

Yestabo, c/o Paillly, 89140 Pont Sur Yonne, France; tel: (86) 66-52-28.

Ongoing sessions in French, with English and German translators. A language and cooking school in an 18th-century farmhouse in a tiny Burgundian village. Students study French, attend cooking demonstrations and visit local markets and wine merchants. \$650 per week, including meals, lodging, instruction.

LOIRE

Mrs. Consett's Chateau Country Cooking School, 66 Rue Voltaire, 37500 Chinon, France; tel: (47) 93-28-04. May to November.



Serge Chollet, instructor at L'Ecole du Moulin, in Mougins, France.

Barton Consett is a lively, sociable American who has opened her 500-year-old restored farmhouse to an international group interested in cooking and entertaining. Morning demonstration classes are followed by afternoon tours and evening visits to local chateaux and restaurants. \$850 to \$985 a week, including lodging, meals and the course.

André Pochat, Les Vignes de Brassac, 82190 Bourg-de-Visat; tel: (63) 94-24-30. Ongoing sessions, in French.

André Pochat, a Parisian retired to his farm, Vignes des Brassac, has organized tourist weekends, for learning the art of fove gras and *confit d'oie* (November to February); canning confiture and fruits (July to October); galantines, pork confit and pork patés (year-round). About \$70 per person, per weekend, including lodging, meals and the course.

Coors de Cuisine de Dieppe, c/o Claude Lambert, 18, Boulevard de Verdun, 76200 Dieppe; tel: (35) 84-15-23. September through April, in French.

An informal Tuesday through Friday course, featuring such classic dishes as *truite aux amandes*, *soupe à l'oignon gratinée* and *mousse de saumon*, followed by Saturday market tour. \$230 includes lodging, evening meals Monday through Friday and the course.

Centre Internationale de Cuisine, 46 Rue des Ardissions, 06110 Le Cannet, France; tel: (93) 69-08-84. Ongoing, in French.

The full-participation, weeklong classes are taught by regional chefs — including Paul Blaise of the Michelin two-star La Bonne Etape in Chateaux-Arnois — along with special courses in low-calorie cooking. \$350 includes the lodging, lunch Monday through Friday and the course at the center, 19 miles from Nice.

This one-star restaurant and chateau, in the town that houses Matisse's Chapelle du Rosaire, offers demonstration cooking classes in the fall and spring. The weeklong course, including five afternoon classes, meals and rooms, costs about \$350.

Roger Vergé's L'Ecole du Moulin, Mougins, c/o Les Mas Candille Inn, 06250 Mougins, France; tel: (93) 90-00-85. September to May.

After a very slow start last October, the chef, Roger Vergé, now says "We've made improvements." As visited last fall, the five-day full-participation course offered an elementary, spoon-fed approach to cooking. \$1,900 in-

cludes the course, lodging, lunch, one dinner each at Mr. Vergé's Moulin de Mougins and l'Amandier de Mougins, a market tour in Nice and a night in Monte Carlo.

Marcella Hazan School of Classic Italian Cooking, Bologna, P.O. Box 285, Circleville, N.Y. 10919; tel: (914) 361-3303. May, June and September.

Marcella and Victor Hazan offer students a stimulating and exceptionally well-organized week of Italian culture, including five demonstration/participation cooking classes, workshops in pasta and pizza, mid-class lectures on wine, cheese and sausage, six restaurant meals, plus tours to Parma, the Adriatic, Tuscany and Bologna's markets. The course is designed so that throughout the week students never repeat a dish or a wine, allowing maximum exposure to the varying cuisines of the Emilia-Romagna. \$1,750 includes meals and lodging.

Giuliano Bugialli's Cooking in Florence, c/o Mrs. Bernard Berman, 2830 Gordon Street, Allentown, Pa. 18104; tel: (215) 435-2451. June through October.

With Tuscan flair and enthusiasm, Giuliano Bugialli offers a total-immersion course in historic Tuscan cooking, with full-participation classes followed by multicourse feasts, as well as restaurant dinners and market excursions. \$975 for one week, \$1,500 for the 10-day game and truffle course, \$775 for seven-day art in food course, which includes museum tours, art lectures, concert or ballet.

Cucina della Campagna, c/o Irene Montague, 3 Nevada Drive, Chelmsford, Mass. 01824; tel: (617) 256-2302 or 275-0800. April, September and October.

A very informal course in cooking and sight-seeing, organized by an American cooking teacher, Irene Montague, and an Italian hotel director, Lorenzo Finess. He is a born comic and a trained chef, and if the course is not as thoroughly professional as others, students have a fine time enjoying the sights and food of southern Italy. \$1,425, includes meals and lodging.

Hotel Cipriani, Isola della Giudecca 10, Venice; tel: (41) 70-77-44. October, December, April, June.

Marcella Hazan is returning to the Cipriani for her second year, with courses planned for October and December. Her seven-day course includes five demonstration classes, visits to the Rialto market, a Venetian banquet and a field trip to the Lake Garda area for a vineyard visit and banquet. \$1,900 in October, \$1,500 in December, including lodging. (Write Marcella Hazan, P.O. Box 285, Circleville, N.Y. 10919.)

Hotel Grand Palace, Campo S. Maria del Giglio 2467, 30124 Venice; tel: (41) 26-04-4. July and August.

In its eighth year, this popular culinary diversion of morning classes followed by tastings includes demonstrations from various Italian chefs as well as the American cooking teacher Julie Dannenbaum. Courses cost about \$100 per day, including lodging. Those not staying at the Grand Palace may attend for about \$25 per class.

Where Food Is Anonymous

by Bob Reilly

PARIS — The first surprise about a meeting of Overeaters Anonymous in Paris (or London, Naples, Zurich or anywhere in the United States) is that hardly any of the members are fat. Some are even emaciated.

"We're not a diet club," says Marge, a willowy British bilingual secretary, acting this night as chairman of the group. She's preparing a large pot of mint tea in a meeting room in the basement of St. Michael's English Church on rue d'Aguesseau. "Our program's not even about losing weight — though that's of course why everyone comes in the beginning. And naturally, you lose weight. But it's a side effect."

"Overeating's a symptom of a deeper problem," adds Sophie, a visitor from Minnesota, nervous about being tonight's speaker. "It's the deeper problem we try to work on at these meetings."

"Of course, everyone comes in wanting to talk about food and diets," says Marge, pouring tea for the five women and two men in the group. "That in itself is a symptom of the obsession with food we're trying to break free of."

It's 8 p.m. "Good evening, everyone, and welcome to OA in Paris. My name is Marge, and I'm an overeater. Would you like to introduce yourselves?" One by one the others do, except for a blue-eyed newcomer, pleasantly plump. "My name is Marie-Louise, and I don't know what I am."

"Keep coming to meetings and you'll find out," says Marge, laughing. She asks a New Yorker in a silver fox coat to read a passage from the OA literature about the program. Volunteers speak about the "tools" of OA: the importance of meetings, making phone calls, preserving anonymity. Then the meeting is turned over to Sophie who, with trembling hands, passes around photographs. They show her two years younger and 60 pounds heavier.

"OA doesn't tell me to do this, and it isn't to impress anybody or scare anybody," she ex-

plains. "I just want to keep the memory evergreen."

Sophie talks about her childhood, about mealtimes and how they were the worst part of the day. "Mom was a rotten cook, and we chose that time to air all the family's problems. We were always either chewing in sullen silence or else screaming at each other." Sophie went through childhood slim as a stalk of celery. Then came adolescence — and dating.

She began to overeat. The less attractive she felt, the less she was scared of boys. Soon she was hiding boxes of chocolate chip cookies in her room. "I'd wait till everyone was asleep and have little orgies, all alone. Or I'd drive out to some dark, lonely lovers' lane and stuff myself with doughnuts. Sorry, I mean, soft brown carbohydrates with a hole in the center." Food is never mentioned by name at an OA meeting, lest it might start someone obsessing. "That's when my life as a yo-yo began," she continues. "On diets and off diets, the weight going up and down. It was a nightmare." Food became the center of her life, of her marriage, her pregnancies, her divorce. The story is short and funny and sad, and when it's finished, Sophie throws the meeting open.

"I identify with those miserable mealtimes," says Jerome, a plump, boyish theology student. "I still remember my mother hitting my father over the head with a roast chicken — that traumatized me for good!"

Nachez, a visiting semioctober on sabbatical, tells of her own efforts to outwit her appetite by ingesting nothing but lettuce. "I was shoveling down five or six pounds of it a day! Do you know what six pounds of lettuce looks like? But of course, you can binge on anything."

"I used alcohol as a tranquilizer for years," says Jean-Jacques, a French businessman. "I got rid of that compulsion in AA, then I discovered that pastries did the job for me almost as well, couldn't be detected on the breath, and didn't make me hurl chairs into the living-room mirror." He now looks on overeating as a worse illness than drinking — just because it's so undramatic. "You can be utterly de-

(Continued on Page 157)



Director Gregory Usher (right) and chef Jacques Legillou at La Varenne.

John Silver

Suicide Society Fights for Its Life

by Catherine Caulfield

LONDON—One day, about two years ago, a 69-year-old man carried his suicide kit to the home of a 90-year-old woman. The woman's son and daughter-in-law sat in the kitchen and watched the man went upstairs. According to testimony, he used drugs to render the woman unconscious and then put a plastic bag over her head. The death wasn't easy — after half an hour she was still breathing. Finally he came back downstairs, remarking, according to the witnesses, "She's a tough old bird."

The man's name is Mark Lyons. As a member of Exit, the English euthanasia society, he was often sent out after people telephoned the society to ask for help in ending it all. On Oct. 14 he and the society's general secretary, Nicholas Reed, 34, will go on trial on charges of aiding and abetting suicide and conspiracy to aid and abet suicide. Lyons also faces a charge of murder in the case of the 90-year-old woman.

The trial is just the latest in a series of events that have kept Exit, which lobbies for legalized euthanasia for the incurably ill, in the headlines for several years. The first big splash came almost three years ago, when the society announced plans to publish what the tabloids immediately and redundantly dubbed a "Do-it-yourself suicide book."

The self-chillingly titled "Guide to Self-Deliverance" was published only last June, after two years of delays and doubts about the legal consequences of publication. In 1981 the guide ceased to be a crime (punishable by death) in Britain, but aiding and abetting sui-

cide in England and Wales carries a 14-year sentence.

The \$5 (\$11) booklet, of which 7,000 copies have so far been sold, describes five ways to commit suicide using a combination of drugs and ordinary household tools, and lists fatal doses of 42 prescription drugs. Already it has been implicated in the death of an out-of-work musician who was found in August in Clarendon, the London hotel, with a copy of the Exit suicide booklet near his body.

One of the worrying features of this suicide is that the musician was, at 22, three years below the age limit Exit sets for membership. He had simply lied about his age. The society requires only a written statement that an applicant is 25 years old and makes no investigations of its own, according to its press officer, Marsh Dickson.

The only other safeguards the society employs to see that its help goes to people with incurable physical ailments, and not simply depressed young people, are a three-month delay between joining Exit and receiving the suicide guide, a pledge not to copy the 32-page booklet nor allow it to be read by other people, and the judgment of its officers when answering phone calls or letters from prospective members. Annual dues are £3; what the society calls a life membership costs £30.

"We're not a suicide club," says Dickson. "We don't want to see young people in a state of depression going off and committing suicide. If a case like that comes up we counsel them. 'For God's sake, see your doctor.'"

The society's leaders note that the booklet includes seven reasons why suicide should be reconsidered, including the possibility that an illness has been diagnosed incorrectly. As the booklet adds: "We accept that it may, despite

all precautions, occasionally come into the hands of potentially impulsive suicides. We feel we have to set against that risk the very real misery experienced by a much larger number of people who are curiously fabled to suffer against their will, sometimes for long periods."

But are Exit staff members qualified to decide who should or should not get help in committing suicide? During the committal hearing last spring for the Exit trial, one woman told the court that Lyons had "terrified" her by trying to force his way into her home after she had canceled an appointment with him. He told her, she said, that she was not going to get any better and described two ways in which he could help her to have a "lovely death." Later he telephoned her, using what she described as a "dreadful, ingratiating, sinister voice."

In another incident, a woman who had asked Exit about committing suicide was contacted soon afterward by a Canadian television company that was interested in making a program about euthanasia. The producer told the woman that he wanted to complete his filming in the next two weeks. When she rang Exit to complain about this kind of pressure, Reed reportedly said to her, "How long do you want?"

There is no doubt that, despite all the questions surrounding Exit, many people passionately believe that suicide is the most human solution to the pain of incurable illness. Exit has on its membership rolls 800 nurses, many of whom have spent years caring for people in great pain whose only hope of peace is death. And, says Dickson, no matter what the outcome of the Lyons-Reed trial or the inquiry into the death of the young Exit member, "the work of the society will continue, regardless. We are here to help people in pain."

In Long John Silver's Snowy Realm

by Mavis Guinard

DAVOS, Switzerland — Robert Louis Stevenson, then an unproductive essayist admired by only a few friends, came here for his health for two successive winter stays. They did not cure all his lung problems but renewed his lease on an adventurous life for 14 more years. In his writing career, the visits also marked a turning point: He finished the last chapters of the book that made his reputation — "Treasure Island," which first appeared as a serial 100 years ago this week.

Aged 30 when he arrived in Davos in 1880, the stooped, gaunt Stevenson was not only a physical wreck but also a failure. The delicate child of the world of counterpane had grown into a velvet-coated young rebel: The last of a family of engineers that had studied Scotland's coast with lighthouses, Stevenson had dropped out of engineering. He had scraped through a law degree — cutting classes to haunt the pubs and back streets of Edinburgh.

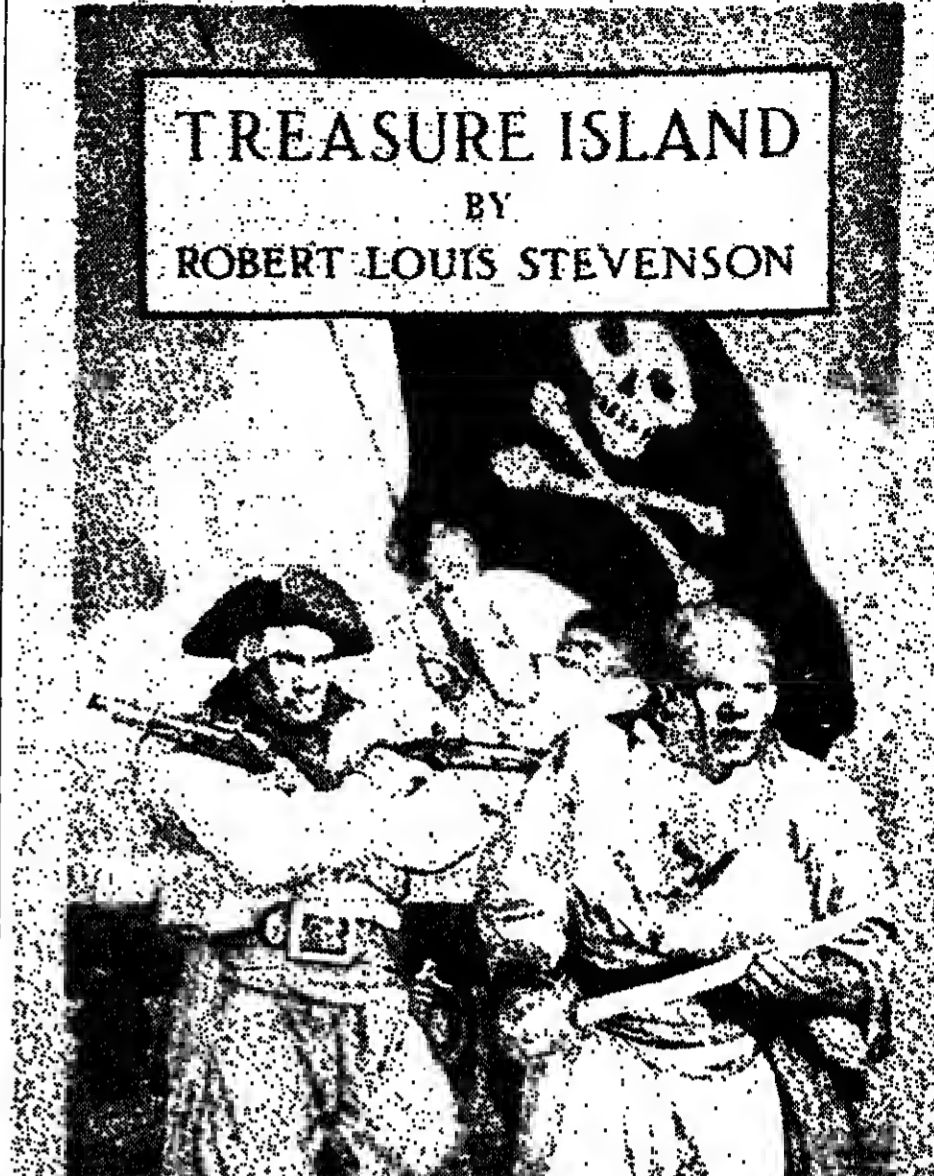
Once he had hung up his stinging, "he was ready to quit his nonexistent practice at any pretext of adventure: an inland voyage along the European canals, travels with a donkey in the Cévennes, bibulous reunions with friends, a summer with his cousin Bob in an art colony near Barbizon.

There he fell in love with Fanny Osbourne, an American with artistic leanings. To find and marry her in California, he set out in the discomfort of an emigrant ship, then took a slow train across the plains. The trip wiped out his slim capital and ruined his health. His family funded the prodigal's return passage with wife and stepson, and doctors advised the newfangled Alpine cure.

Stevenson's constant desire to write and, assiduously, he copied earlier writers. "Like it or not, it is the only way to learn," he said later. So far, writing had not brought many returns. Although his whimsical essays and descriptions of travel were appreciated by London literary figures, he was not widely known. Now burdened with a family, he was dependent on an allowance from his doting, dissipated father.

Dr. Karl Ruedi, a local, English-speaking specialist who had acquired experience with tuberculosis plus a nasal twang in Colorado, put Stevenson on the usual cure: healthy diet, outdoor exercise and plenty of red wine. Stevenson enjoyed the wine but nothing else. He lashed out in satiric jangle at the dull food, the dull guests and even the river racing through the valley. His days seemed an interminable plod through the few snow-cleared paths. Indoors, he avoided the hilliards-and-backgammon crowd to play inventive games with his stepson's lead soldiers and printing press. His work was limited to three hours a day.

That winter, Stevenson published only four essays. In Cornhill Magazine, they described "the enchanted landscape" of Davos and the heady thrills and spills of tobogganing. The stimulation of the giddy air did not seem to follow through to his pen. Stevenson blamed his mental inertia on "dry rot."



Dust jacket by N.C. Wyeth for Scribner's edition of "Treasure Island."

A fellow-invalid, John Addington Symonds, an aesthete and art historian, advised him quite kindly to write a life of Theophrastus, an obscure Greek philosopher. Stevenson's wife Fanny, who indulged in horror stories, suggested he write a "crawler." His stepson, 12-year-old Lloyd Osbourne, urged him to do a story about a boy would like.

In spring, when Swiss snow turned to mud, the Stevensons returned to Scotland. First at Pitlochry, then at Braemar, where Queen Victoria braved the cold in an open carriage, a rainy summer drove Stevenson back to bed. Despite this relapse, a creative period followed the fallow spell. In quick succession, Stevenson dashed off two exciting tales of sea and wrecks, of moors and evil — "The Merry Men" and "Thrawn Janet."

Then, on a chill September morning, by a brisk fire, he idly drew a map.

He filled in each detail of an imaginary island: sandy beaches, surf-sides, coastal currents and coves in which a pirate ship could strand. Inland, he added trees and hills for lookouts. The map inspired a fast-paced romance of buccaners and pieces of eight, of Long John Silver with a saber cut on his cheek, a tarry pigtail and a taste for rum, of a quest for buried treasure to the refrain of "Fifteen men on a dead man's chest..."

As Stevenson gleefully read a finished chapter each evening to his applauding family, a visitor offered to submit it to the editor of Young Folks, a boys' magazine. Stevenson agreed: "If this don't fetch the kids, why they've gone rotten since my day." Still, uncertain of the book's reception, he insisted on a pseudonym: Captain George North. The first installment appeared on Oct. 1, 1881.

At space rates, the serial earned him only £34 pounds 7 shillings and sixpence but Stevenson kept the copyright. When "Treasure Island" appeared in book form in 1883, he received from his publisher 100 golden guineas, the first tangible confirmation that he could earn his keep.

The success of "Treasure Island" gave him confidence. When some lamented he was wasting his talent, he hotly replied: "Let them write their damned masterpieces for themselves and let me alone." For the rest of his life he went his own way, turning out books as different as



Robert Louis Stevenson.

Where Food Is Anonymous

(Continued from Page 14W)

stroying yourself, and people think it's all some kind of a joke."

"Fat people are all jolly, right?" says Sophie. A collective groan goes up.

The Paris group has existed for only two years and, like all the groups in Europe, is having growing pains. It depends heavily for encouragement on groups in the United States, where OA is flourishing.

It all began in 1960, when an overeater visited a Gamblers Anonymous meeting in California and was inspired to try to start a similar program. Both are based on Alcoholics Anonymous, and its philosophy that in the face of a compulsion, willpower is of absolutely no avail. "The harder you fight against a craving, the stronger it gets," explains Marge. "So we

learn to turn our will over to a higher power."

"H.P. is different things to different people," says Sophie. "For some it's an abstract force, for some it's Buddha or Jesus, for many of us it's the group itself. There's a girl back home who's made the radiator her higher power, and for her that radiator works miracles."

"C.O.D.," says Rachel. "For me that stands for Good Obedient Direction."

But what about the very thin people at the meeting — like Ginny?

"Anorexia seems to be the same problem as overeating," she answers in a small thin voice. "It's all an obsession with food. Some of us switch from overeating to not being able to eat at all. Or vice versa."

Everyone stands, joins hands, and says a

short prayer. "All I know is, I'm really excited about finding OA here in Paris," says Rachel, giving Marge a hug. "I feel I can go to all my favorite places now and not have to worry about being tempted by ice cream cones."

"Occupies!" She smiles bashfully at all the group. "I mean, I've cold carbohydrates and the ones that come in crumby cone-shaped containers."

Overeaters Anonymous meets Mondays at 8 p.m. in St. Michael's English Church, 5 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris 6. For information about meetings elsewhere, including the United States, and the OA program in general write to World Service Office, 2190 190th St., Torrance, Calif. 90504.

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AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — Oct. 5: José Carreras tenor, Eduardo Muller piano (Mozart, Respighi, Tosini).
Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655) — Oct. 3: 5 and 8: Ballet, "Dornroschen." Oct. 4: "Die Fledermaus." Oct. 6: "Ariadne auf Naxos." Oct. 7: "Lucia di Lammermoor." Oct. 9: "Der Rosenkavalier."

BELGIUM
ANTWERP, Koningin Elisabethzaal (tel: 31.16.90) — Oct. 9: Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Laszlo Heltay conductor (Handel).
BRUSSELS, Muntzschouwburg (tel: 37.31.11) — Oct. 6: Krysian Zimmerman piano.
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45) — Oct. 6: Joseph Kalichstein piano (Schubert).

ENGLAND
LONDON, Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.32.03) — Oct. 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Jesus Lopez Cobos conductor, Annie Fischer piano (Beethoven).
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66) — Oct. 3, 6 and 9: "Samson and Delilah." Colin Davis conductor. Oct. 8: "Ariadne auf Naxos." Richard Pritchard conductor.
Savoy Bank Arts Complex (tel: 528.31.91), Royal Festival Hall — Oct. 4: London Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Christoph Eschenbach conductor, Barbara Gorynska violin (Schubert, Mendelssohn, Verdi). Oct. 6: Dresden Staatskapelle, Herbert Blomstedt conductor (Weber, Mozart, Beethoven). Oct. 7: London Philharmonic, Georg Solti conductor (Beethoven, Mozart, Carlisle).
WINDSOR, To Oct. 11: Festival (tel: 53888). Includes: Theater Royal — Oct. 5-10: London City Ballet. Windsor Castle — Oct. 3: Thames Chamber Orchestra, Christopher Robinson conductor and harpsichord.

FRANCE
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — Oct. 5-11: "Kripp's Last Tape" (Beckett).
Opera Comique (tel: 296.12.20) — Oct. 7-9: Kabuki.
Theatre de Gennevilliers (tel: 793.63.12) — Oct. 6-9: Richard Foreman's "Cafe-Amerique."
Theatre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.60.70) — Oct. 6-11: Beckett's "Come and Go" and "Le Dejeuner." Mabou Mines Troupe.

HONG KONG
HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 259.28.28) — Oct. 9-10: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Kenneth Schermerhorn conductor, Deane Rasid piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Shostakovich).

IRELAND
DUBLIN, To Oct. 17: Theater Festival (tel: 77.84.39). Includes: Abbey Theatre — To Oct. 10: "Night and Day" (Shopp). Gaiety Theatre — To Oct. 10: "The Tams," Irish Ballet Company. Estate Theatre — To Oct. 10: "Birthdays," Wrocław Contemporary Theater.

ITALY
FIRENZE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53) — Oct. 3-8: Janos Ferencsik conductor, Ivo Pogorelich piano (Mendelssohn, Prokofiev, Brahms). Oct. 9-10: Collegium aeternum (Bach).
ROME, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 8879) — Oct. 9: Alicia Waters, piano (Bach, Schumann, Chopin). Oct. 5 and 5-7: "The Taming of the Shrew." Teatro alla Scala Ballet Troupe, I Pomeriggi Musicali di Milano.

JAPAN
TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11) — Oct. 8: Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra, Moshe Atzmon conductor (Poulenc, Schumann, Ravel). Oct. 9: Peter Seifin piano (Webern, Bach).
Riccar Art Museum (tel: 571.32.54) — To Oct. 11: "Toshuwa Shizuko: Hoshono Exhibition."
Suzuki Museum of Art (tel: 470.10.73) — To Oct. 11: "Bunaku Costumes of Rinjoji Temple."

SPAIN
BARCELONA, To Oct. 31: International Music Festival (tel: 317.83.29). Includes: Palés de la Música Catalana — Oct. 3-4: Concentus Musicus, Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor (Rameau, Pergolesi, Bach). Oct. 5: Gonaou Comelles violin, Albert Gimenez tenor (Haydn, Schubert, Brahms). Oct. 8: Prognis Philharmonic Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek conductor, Michel Dalberto piano (Brahms, Dvorak).

SWITZERLAND
ASCONA, To Oct. 15: Musical Weeks (tel: 35.55.44). Includes: Eglise du Collegio Papio — Oct. 6: Ensemble baroque de Paris (Vivaldi, Rameau, Schlegel). Eglise San Francesco — Oct. 8: Prognis Philharmonic Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek conductor, Michel Dalberto piano (Brahms, Dvorak).

WALES
SWANSEA, To Oct. 24: Festival (tel: 41579). Includes: Brangwyn Hall — Oct. 3: Philharmonic Orchestra, Ricardo Muti conductor (Mendelssohn, Schubert). Oct. 4: Philharmonic Orchestra, London Choral Society, Simon Rattle conductor (Rachmaninov, Ravel). Oct. 5: Philharmonic Orchestra, Simon Rattle conductor, John Lill piano (Haydn, Schubert, Brahms). Oct. 9: Dresden Staatskapelle, Herbert Blomstedt conductor (Mozart, Mahler). Grand Theatre — Oct. 7 and 9: "Fidelio." Welsh National Opera. Oct. 8: "Madame Butterfly." Welsh National Opera, Glynn Vivian Museum — To Nov. 7: "Ceri Richards 1903-1971."

WEST GERMANY
BERLIN, Freie Volksbühne (tel: 881.37.42) — Oct. 3-4: "Kabuki-Za." — Oct. 4 and 7: "Out of the Death House." (Janacek).
COLOGNE, Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 40.50.38) — To Jan. 3: "Art Treasures from China."
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.35) — Oct. 8: "Euse florentinische Tragödie." Gerd Albrecht conductor.
STUTTGART, Staatstheater (tel: 0711.20211) — Oct. 3 and 5: "Soyuzgalya." Dennis Russell Davies conductor. Oct. 6-8: "Porgy and Bess." New York Harlem Opera Ensemble.

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Wall Street's Chicken Little

by Joan Z. Shore

PARIS — The world didn't end last Monday. The financial "bloodbath" predicted by Joe Granville never reached high tide, and although his swing through London and Paris caused plenty of ripples, the world's stock exchanges are still intact. Monday, in fact, was Wall Street's best day in six months. Granville is sticking to his guns, saying the rally may last two or three months, but inevitably, disaster will strike. "I still loved every minute of it," Granville said on his return to the United States.

He's been called a prophet, a guru, a charlatan, a nut, and some unprintable things, too, but Granville doesn't mind. He believes he has cracked the enigma of the stock market, and that he should be awarded at least the Nobel Prize in Economics.

"I've given 10 major signals to buy and sell over the past 7 1/2 years, and all of them have averaged within less than 2% percent of the exact top and the exact bottom," he says. "That is beyond luck and beyond coincidence. I am the best friend the brokerage industry ever had. If brokers would follow me, they would make more commissions." And of course, he adds, investors would make more money. And of course, he does not add, he would make more money.

Far from being their best friend, Granville strikes terror in the hearts of most brokers. They say he doesn't predict but instead provokes market movements, through his weekly Granville Market Letter, which goes to 14,000 subscribers, and through his Advance Warning System, which serves as a hot line to another 1,000. Granville disagrees. He says if he does create momentum, it's only on a one-day basis. "I am like a traffic cop," he says. "I stand on the financial highway and when I see a sharp U-turn ahead, I put up my hand and I say, 'Sharp U-turn ahead.' Therefore, I do have a tremendous influence at the point of turn. The market has the same signs as Entrance and Exit on a highway. I can read the highway market signs that say buy and sell."

Another favorite Granville analogy, which began as an accusation against him, is that he's yelling "Fire!" in a theater.

"You better believe it," he says in his rapid-fire, punctuated style. "That's my job. But I did not set the fire. I am not an arsonist; I save financial lives by getting you out of the theater in time before the fire consumes you and your fortunes. There isn't a brokerage firm in your

Wall Street's Chicken Little

world that says sell everything, and therefore I have to do it for them."

The last time Granville said "Sell everything" was in January, just before the New York stock market plummeted. He is issuing fire warnings again, saying that every major stock exchange in the world is going to plunge. But he is happy, almost gleeful, when he talks about "the two horrendous down years of 1981 and 1982," and predicts they will be "the two most disruptive years since 1929-32."

"Get out now," he advises. "Get on the decline. Make money all the way down. Sell everything. Go short [sell borrowed stocks]. Less than one percent of the entire investing population ever goes short. Brokers don't even advertise the service. Yet we make more money in a bear market than in a bull market. Because the market follows the law of gravity. It takes two and a half hours to walk to the top of the Empire State Building. If you jump over that wall, you'll hit the pavement in 8 1/2 seconds. Make that principle work for you in the market."

He admits that if everyone followed his advice, it wouldn't work. But most people, he says, follow human nature: They're lazy and afraid. Although banks, mutual funds and insurance companies could follow his advice — sell everything and go short — they won't. "When the institutions begin dumping stock, then you're at or near the bottom," he says. "Our institutions haven't begun to panic yet."

Granville, 48, is a trim, smallish man with a full head of carefully waved gray hair. His wife, Karen, hovers close to him like an anxious stage mother. He credits her with his "new look" and his "youthfulness."

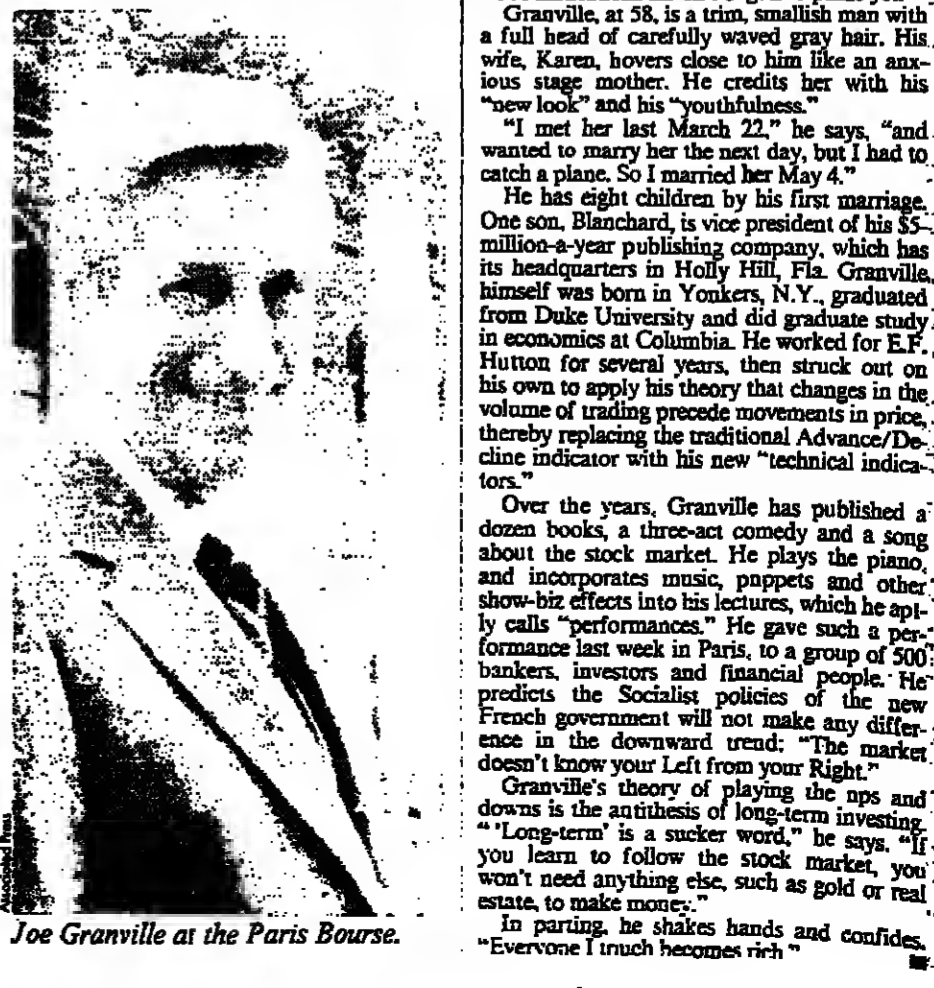
"I met her last March 22," he says, "and wanted to marry her the next day, but I had to catch a plane. So I married her May 4."

He has eight children by his first marriage. One son, Blanchard, is vice president of his \$5-million-a-year publishing company, which has its headquarters in Holly Hill, Fla. Granville, himself was born in Yonkers, N.Y., graduated from Duke University and did graduate study in economics at Columbia. He worked for E.F. Hutton for several years, then struck out on his own to apply his theory that changes in the volume of trading precede movements in price, thereby replacing the traditional Advance/Decline indicator with his new "technical indicators."

Over the years, Granville has published a dozen books, a three-act comedy and a song about the stock market. He plays the piano, and incorporates music, puppets and other show-biz effects into his lectures, which he applies calls "performances." He gave such a performance last week in Paris, to a group of 500 bankers, investors and financial people. He predicts the Socialist policies of the new French government will not make any difference in the downward trend; "The market doesn't know your Left from your Right."

Granville's theory of playing the ups and downs is the antithesis of long-term investing. "Long-term is a sucker word," he says. "If you learn to follow the stock market, you won't need anything else, such as gold or real estate, to make money."

In parsing, he shakes hands and confides, "Everyone I touch becomes rich."



Joe Granville at the Paris Bourse.

Blending Cultures Into a \$500,000 Novel

by Enid Nemy

NEW YORK — Bette Bao Lord tells the story of the Chinese woman who was about to be mugged and cried out, "Don't come any closer or I'll kill myself." "An American might have said 'Don't come any closer or I'll kill you,' because in American terms, the threat would be that the mugger is going to get hurt," she said. "In Chinese terms, the threat is that if the woman killed herself, she would come back to haunt the mugger."

The Chinese woman's threat worked — the mugger was so confused that he ran away — but it's a toss-up what Lord would do if confronted with a similar situation. Born in Shanghai and brought to the United States at the age of 8, she is a commingling of cultures, with as many depths as a piece of jade. "I had a very Chinese family life," she said. "It was not American in philosophy." It was, however, very American in way of life, for the Baoos, who settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., when they first came to America, later moved to Teaneck, N.J., where they led "a typically suburban and upwardly mobile" life. Bao was an official of the Nationalist Chinese government. Now, living in a large duplex apartment on the East Side of New York, there are several "Bette Lords, adjusting as the occasion demands. There is a Bette Lord who wears Chinese pants and tunic, sweeps up her hair in a coiffed coronet and can sit for hours discussing Chinese philosophy and politics. There's Bette Lord, in jeans and a T-shirt, thigh-length hair cascading down her back, eating hamburgers and waiting in movie lines with her husband and two teen-age children.

And there is, as well, Bette Lord, the compulsively tidy author, who for six years spent five days a week, between midnight and 5 a.m., in a tiny room and red workroom, ripping pages from her typewriter whenever she was displeased at the content or made an error. The typing errors were few because, from the age of 12, Lord worked to help finance her education, and one of her jobs was typing envelopes for an insurance company. The contents required considerably more redoling, because the texture of her book changed as it was being written, from a personal reminiscence to a novel. The result was "Spring Moon," based on experiences during her first trip back to China in 1973. It will be published in the United States by Harper & Row this month and the Literary Guild has chosen it as its main selection for January; seven paperback houses bid on it before Avon won out — a package worth more than \$500,000. Lord, at 42, ("The Chinese don't think that telling your age is any big deal") is learning what it's like to be rich and famous. What it's like is nice, even though Lord has not, since the tough early years, lacked the good things in life, or experience in the public eye. Her husband, Winston Lord, now president of the Council on Foreign Relations, was director of the Policy Planning Staff at the State Department from 1973 to 1977, worked on the National Security Council at the White House and before that was special assistant to Henry Kissinger. The Lords met when both were studying for master's degrees at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Somerville, Mass. Neither her husband nor the children, Elizabeth, 17, and Winston, 13, speak Chinese, a responsibility Lord accepts in part, and with some regret. "I have this terrible difficulty in speaking Chinese to anyone who doesn't look Chinese," she said, looking at the momentary very Chinese, herself in a black tunic, made in Hong Kong (as are almost all her clothes), and surrounded by Chinese porcelain, ornaments and furniture.



Bette Bao Lord.

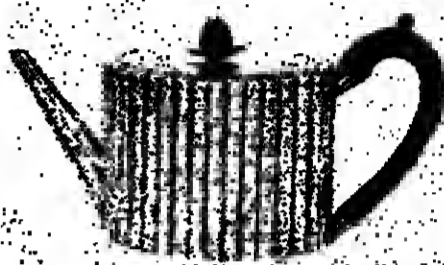
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Little Tarnish on Silver

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — English silver would seem to be the last field of Western decorative art in which building up a fine collection does not require a millionaire's wealth. Christie's opening season sale last Wednesday has just proved the case. It was the kind of auction that private buyers should attend but seldom do. Low-keyed as such early sales usually are, it included just the right mixture: a large number of run-of-the-mill pieces, a fair amount of very pleasing if standard objects and two or three extremely good vessels of which at least one qualified as a masterpiece. This is a beer jug struck three times with the mark of Charles Leslie of Dublin around 1730. The perfection of its flowing shape and the boldness of its scroll-handle were matched by the finely engraved coats of arms. One minor defect might have put off a purist. A minute hole could be seen on the side of the handle — almost certainly due to a casting defect. This can be easily restored in such a way that no trace of it would be discernible, as Tim Schroder, head of Christie's silver department, pointed out. At £2,341, the 19.7-centimeter-high jug, weighing 33 ounces, was the day's best buy. Despite its beauty, the object sold only just over its lowest estimate.

The same comment applies to an oval teapot with straight fluted — i.e. ribbed — sides. Probably no one among those attending the sale was aware that the ribbing offers a rare case of Indian metalwork influence on English silver. The quatrefoils engraved on the ribs did little to enhance its attraction. But the vessel had one irresistible merit: it was made by Hester Bateman in 1785. She is not much admired by connoisseurs but her name rings a bell with those who do not know very much about silver, thanks to the book by David Schure, "Hester Bateman, Queen of English Silver." At £892, it was sold at its highest estimate. It is only fair to add that the highest estimates these days are not terribly high anyway. The lack of enthusiasm on the part of the trade that was obvious at the end of the last season in June and July was still perceptible on Wednesday; there were fewer of the familiar faces one sees at silver auctions. Most striking, perhaps, was the sudden business that became noticeable during a brief interlude devoted to foreign silver. Pieces did not all rise wildly but bidding became quicker. A Swedish beaker with flaring sides made in 1780 by Johan Hamargren could have been mistaken for a German piece earlier by two centuries had it not been for its base with



Teapot by Hester Bateman.

twisted fluting. Despite the mediocrity of its engraved pattern, it brought £579. Another closely related beaker by Anders Tidström made in 1772 in Vaasa — which may explain why it was called Finnish — made just over £1,500. Significantly, the only pieces that soared far above their usual market value were some 18th-century so-called chamber candlesticks of French make — the nozzle rising from a saucer to which the handle is attached. Three out of four nearly doubled their highest estimates. For instance, a piece made in Paris in 1722-26, with an uncertain maker's mark — which always detracts from the value of the object — went up to £1,895 against an estimated £750-£1,000. This probably reflects the projections that the trade is making of future purchases by the French middle-class. High-powered collectors in France are hardly buying anything now, but modest buyers are looking for discreet ways of disposing of their cash, which is threatened by inflation. Chamber candlesticks in the £500-£2,000 bracket are probably the right stuff for them. They belong to a category of people who have barely heard about the Hunt speculation and the resulting crash of the market. To them at least, the myth of silver retains its aura.

Front and Center, the American Center

by Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS — While U.S. government-sponsored cultural outposts are shrinking in number and in ambitions, the independent, privately funded American Center here is now celebrating its 50th birthday. With considerable panache at a celebration gala "Homage to Gene Kelly" last month and with quieter vigor as it reopened with an ambitious program of courses and performances, the center has proved itself a strong link between the United States and Europe. While it has had its ups and downs, it is clearly up at the moment, exposing a sometimes bemused, often stimulated public to such artists as Merce Cunningham, John Cage, Philip Glass and Lukas Foss in dance and music; Joseph Chaikin, Mabou Mines and Sam Shepard in theater; the poet Lawrence Ferlinghetti, and a host of painters and writers. "The center has had three historical parts," explains Henry Pillsbury, the executive director who has done two stints, from 1969 to 1972 and from 1978 to the present. "In the early days it was important socially, built to keep American students out of cafes. After the war, the creative aspect became more important. And now the creative and pedagogical activities predominate."

Situated in a solid, down-at-the-heels concrete building near Montparnasse, the center sits on a site that it bought for \$250,000 in 1965 and that may now be worth \$9 million. Originally conceived as a social center, complete with swimming pool, bowling alley and billiard room, it was occupied by the Germans during World War II and now boasts bunkers in the garden. The late 1960s, with the Paris student uprising and the U.S. drug culture, marked a decline in the center's respectability, with dropouts and lost souls contributing to what Pillsbury calls the "crash-pad aspect." From 1972 to 1977, the center was in the doldrums, he concludes. The turning point came, he says, when Judith Pizar became head of the board of directors. Pizar, a native New Yorker who managed the Merce Cunningham Dance Company for seven years and was director of music at the Brooklyn Academy, threw her considerable energies into the center, twisting arms for money and support. In 1978 she organized a spring festival featuring Cunningham and Cage, a critical success that served to focus public attention on the center's rebirth. She also obtained \$375,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation in a three-year matching grant, using the money to make modest improvements on the building and to institute many of the money-losing performing activities that make the center visible but not profitable. Operating on a \$1-million annual budget,

the center raises 83 percent of its own money through its teaching activities; the rest must come from donations. The most profitable endeavor is teaching American English to foreigners, most of them French. Five levels of English, with specialized advanced courses in the American short story, the press and the cinema, are offered. The center, which employs 15 teachers, has an enrollment of some 2,000. In the arts, courses in dance of all sorts, theater, mime, music, painting and just about everything make the place buzz with creativity. The U.S. Embassy lends moral support to the center. "We think they're a great force between France and the United States," says John L. Hodges, counselor for public affairs for the International Communications Agency. "A lot of currents pass between the two countries that wouldn't if they weren't here." Both Pillsbury and Pizar recruit visiting artists passing through Paris, or invite them directly. "One of our missions is to let young French artists talk to Americans and learn their attitudes," Pillsbury says. "American artists have fewer complexes. Also, we're trying to demystify the idea of American cultural imperialism. Artists are the best ambassadors for the United States," Pizar concludes. "And we want to be the place for the '80s where young people can meet them."

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Uphill Battle

SAN FRANCISCO — Once again, the cable cars that have trundled for a century over the streets of San Francisco are threatened. As usual, the problem is money. The cars have grown so dilapidated that they need a \$58-million overhaul. The city must come up with \$10 million to contribute to the project before next September or the federal government will refuse to provide the rest for the only moving National Historical Landmark. The cable cars, which have been on the endangered-species list for decades, have always been saved before by citizens groups, City Hall or businessmen. In the heart of the city's financial district, the Committee to Save the Cable Cars has been holding everything from rallies to rock concerts to raise funds. The committee has raised \$4.2 million, but it took two years to do that. Most of the money has come from corporations. The committee regards the cars as vital to the tourism industry, which is the No. 1 business in San Francisco. Indeed, of the 12 million passengers rambling along the cable-car rails each year, almost half are tourists. The economic importance of the cars was demonstrated in 1979-1980, when they were shut for repairs for six months, and business at Fisherman's Wharf — near the end of one of two cable-car runs — fell 30 percent.

United Press International

Around Galleries in Paris

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Has anyone heard of Zoom Walter? Here we have a painter of great quality, sensitive and strong, with a persuasive sense of color and a powerful vision of nature who, six years after her death at the age of 72, is barely beginning to acquire something more than the confidential reputation that surrounded her during her lifetime. A small exhibition of larger works in a pretty Parisian cloister (Cloître des Billettes, 22 Rue des Archives, Paris 4, to Oct. 11) gives the visitor an idea of Walter's authority and presents a selection of

pinwheel bouquets and religious works. This is not fully representative of the artist's range or dominant manner, although there are some very handsome paintings to be seen. My own preference goes to the paintings of trees, skies, seas and landscapes that were shown in the museums of Epinal and La Rochelle this summer, which reflect more sensitivity (or sensuality) and delight than do the religious paintings. But despite the sometimes-surprising diversity of her work, one soon senses that they all stand on the same bedrock of an unusual, independent and lively personality. The first impression one gets of

the works of Stefan de Jaeger (at the Galerie Ivy Brachot, 35 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Oct. 31) is that of a large grid of small, square mirrors reflecting a standing figure and painted with great care. In fact each piece is composed of 300 or more Polaroid photos assembled to form a mosaic. The effect is literally dizzying on the eye and mind, probably because of the frustrating effort both engage in to unify the diffracted images. The idea is interesting for several reasons, one of them being that by breaking the photographic format down to minute increments, de Jaeger has found a way of using it as a basis for an artistic undertaking for which photography in its usual form is not suited. Victor Koulbak (same gallery)

left the Soviet Union six years ago and the following year he was showing his clever, delicate drawings in Paris. His subjects then were full-face or profile portraits of odd bodies and the drawings were not without dark humor. In the present exhibition Koulbak is showing a number of paintings that, on the whole, are a departure from his earlier work. They include mostly nudes and still lifes, along with a couple of imaginary portraits and a funeral representation of a stiff-limbed hedgehog. The craft has gained in subtlety, although the former urgency that gave his work its salt has now given way to an increasing concern with elegance. Perez Vives (at the Galerie Denise René, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to Oct. 14) belongs to the Op tradition. Basically each piece is a painting of a vertical chromatic scale, with a sequence of thin colored rods hanging in single file in front of it. The effect is decorative and chic. Monique Frydman (Galerie Baudouin Lebon, 36 Rue des Archives, Paris 4, to Oct. 17) produces large works with a monumental quality that somehow evoke the aspect of prehistoric cave paintings. The material is tissue paper, torn, painted, glued and attached to the wall without any frame. The apparent frailty of the support seems to play a part in the expressive value of the work. The effect is handsome and the form, without seeming contrived, represents an interesting departure from the set shapes of the frames on which canvas is stretched.

Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — It is seldom that a new gallery opening in a former workshop well off-center in London merits consideration, but the Mario Ficchi Gallery, 239 Liverpool Road, N.1 (nearest underground Angel, Islington) is one such because of its show by five young artists. The five — Sarah Bristow, Tryphillius Farley, Helen Gilbert, John Leach and John Skinner — all in the same age group, but of different art-educational and professional backgrounds, met in a postgraduate studio life class, where they found a common interest in figuration of the near-abstract variety and of Expressionist color and vigor. While the paintings and drawings of each, mainly of the human figure and of figures in landscape, have a distinctly individual style, this is a finely balanced show, which, running to Oct. 23, deserves every encouragement. It is arguable that one of the greatest losses to European sculpture in World War I was the death, on June 15, 1915 of Sgt. Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, at the age of 24, when he was serving in the French army. A fine show of some 30 of his drawings is at the Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, W.1, Oct. 6-24. Particularly fine are a series of male nudes, as well as the animal studies he made at London Zoo in Regent's Park. Jewelry that has all the qualities of miniature sculpture is to be seen in the two-person exhibition at the Electrum Gallery, 21 South Molton Street, W.1 to Oct. 24. Miriam Sharbo fashions her often cylindrical pieces exclusively from metal — gold, silver, nickel and copper — using their contrasting and complementary colors to maximum effect. Elizabeth Holder uses an equally wide variety of metals, in combination with large, subtly carved pieces of alabaster, marble or jet, pieces too large to be set in orthodox ways. The great beauty of her work stems from this ingenious interplay between metal and stone.

Since Anthony Moore left the Royal College of Art in 1966, he has traveled a great deal in Brazil, North Africa, the eastern Mediterranean. Turkey and the United States. His latest exhibition,

Collector's Guide

For sale: Important collection of Neoclassical antiques. Scale models, tools, tops. Photos available upon request. Writer: Box D 1828, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Auction Sales

Sotheby's Auction Sales

NEW DROUOT AUCTION SALE IN PARIS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1981 at 2:15 p.m. Room 5 OLD MASTER PAINTINGS XVIIIth cent. FURNITURE and OBJETS D'ART Maître DELORME, Auctioneer, 3 Rue de Penthièvre, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: (1)265.57.63.

Sotheby's Autumn Islamic Sales 1981. Monday 12th October and following day at 11 am Fine Oriental Miniatures and Manuscripts. Monday 12th October at 2.30 pm Islamic Works of Art. Wednesday 14th October at 10 am and 2.30 pm Fine Rugs, Carpets and Textiles. Wednesday 14th October at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm Islamic Coins Mainly in Gold. Friday 16th October at 11 am British Watercolours and Drawings of Greek and Near Eastern Interest. On view Wednesday 7th October. Special viewing: Saturday 10th October from 10 am to 4 pm, with the exception of the Coin Sale. Enquiries should be addressed to Margaret Erskine. Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA Telephone: (01) 493 8080 Telex: 24454 SPBLON G Telegrams: Abinitio, London



An Islamic carved pottery bowl, probably Kashan, 13th-14th century. 4 1/2 x 10 1/2 cm. diameter.

ART EXHIBITIONS

GENEVA: Till October 17 the Galerie Cour St-Pierre presents a remarkable sales-exhibition of Byzantine, Russian and Greek IKONS of the 11th to 17th century from the Collection of the Wijenburg Castle in Holland. PARIS: WALLY FINDLAY Galleries International. PARIS: EXHIBITION PRIMITIVE ARTISTS ADAMOFF - MAIK MILINKOV - NOVOA OLLIVARY - THOMAS. LONDON: MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St., W.1. KURT SCHWITTERS in Berlin: The Last Work 1927-1968. PARIS: GALERIE DROUANT 52 Rue du Fbg-St-Honoré, Paris 8th - 265.79.45. ALVAR Paintings • Lithographs • Sculptures From September 29 to October 20, 1981. PARIS: GALERIE SCHMIT 396, rue St. Honoré, Paris 1er. MÜHL ART and GASTRONOMY From October 7 to 30, 1981. DALLAS GALLERY 9 Old Bond St (3rd Floor) W1. JOHN PAWLE 1st London Exhibition of Recent Paintings 6-16 October - Mon-Fri, 10-6. LEFVRE GALLERY 30 Bruton Street W1 - 01-4931572/3 20th-CENTURY WORKS ON VIEW Monday-Friday 10-5, Saturdays 10-1

For ladies: CHIC BAZAAR SALE and PURCHASE New designer clothes (unlabelled) FURS and FUR-LINED COATS 137, Av. du Roule, Neuilly Open from 1.30 - 7.30 p.m. Tel.: Paris 745 67 11

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 2. Multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and changes.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 2. Multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and changes.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures Oct. 2, 1981. Table listing futures prices for Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

New York Futures Oct. 2, 1981. Table listing futures prices for Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, etc.

Market Summary NYSE Most Active Oct. 2, 1981. Table listing top performing stocks.

Dow Jones Averages Oct. 2, 1981. Table listing various market indices.

Cash Prices Oct. 2, 1981. Table listing prices for various commodities.

Commodity Indexes Oct. 2, 1981. Table listing index values for different commodity groups.

International Monetary Market Oct. 2, 1981. Table listing exchange rates for various currencies.

London Metals Market Oct. 2, 1981. Table listing prices for various metals.

London Commodities Oct. 2, 1981. Table listing prices for various commodities.

Handwritten note: JPH 10/5/81

Tokyo Exchange

Tokyo Exchange table listing prices for various Japanese stocks.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Friday's New Highs and Lows table listing high and low prices for various stocks.

Mexican Deficit Widened During 1st Half of 1981

Mexico earned just over \$7 billion from its oil exports in the first six months of this year...

European Stock Markets

European Stock Markets table listing stock prices for Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED.

International Herald Tribune

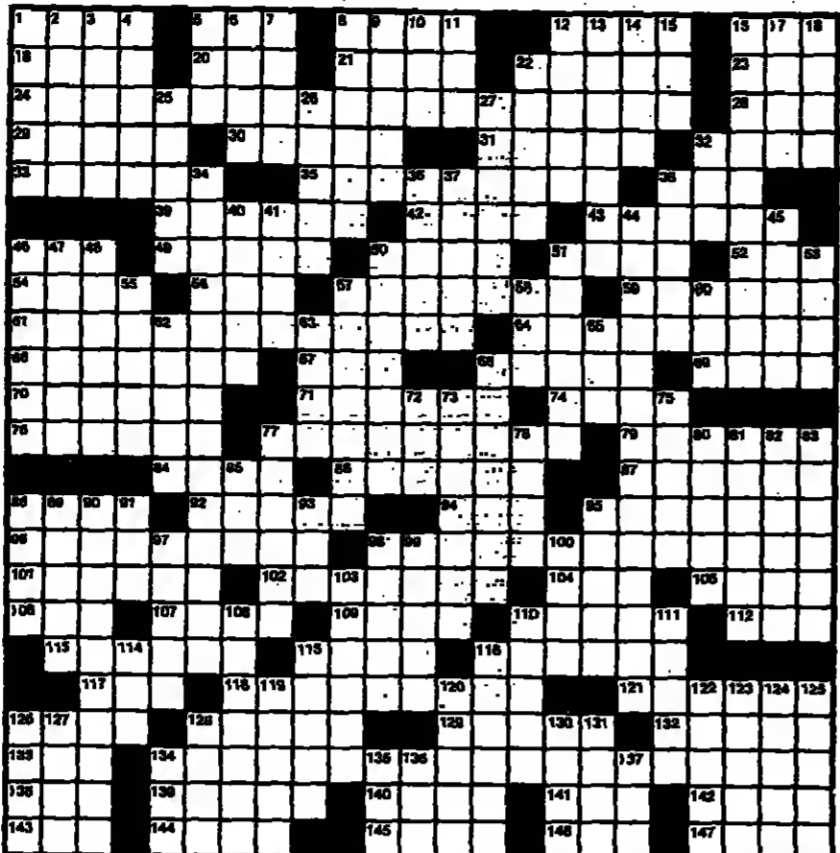
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND advertisement with logo and text.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Assembly Line By Joy L. Wouk

- ACROSS
1 Cordial
5 Double agent
8 Bruno's home
12 Humane org.
16 Betty occupies
19 Russian range
20 Contains
21 Scheme
22 Landed
23 Suffice with
24 Wolf's visitor
25 Singer Tills
26 Before February
28 Emulate
30 Columbo
31 Praying woman, in classical art
32 Girasol
33 Forsake
34 Jerry-built
38 Summer quaff
39 Start neckties
42 Trotsky
43 Haves
46 Barrette
49 High-warp tapestry
50 Gladiolus root
51 Court celebrity
53 Secret agcy.
54 Pierre's girlfriend
56 Fall mo.
57 Propose
59 Certain tidal waves
61 "Woodman, ..."
64 "Black Ocean" author et al.
66 Intersecting lines, in geometry
67 Gr. tense
68 Bailey or Buck
69 Young oyster
70 Redactor's process
71 Tronser feature
74 Quid of tobacco
75 Stand for
77 Brainy group
78 Old fiddles
79 Sargosa's river



- DOWN
1 Bridged
2 Skit style
3 Appraises
4 British
5 Baggard
6 Parlatan onts
7 North Sea
8 Dura
9 Tumb sound
10 Youth
11 Cuckoo
12 Bavarian sheep
13 Madden
14 Simoides' birthplace
15 Apper
16 Farmer's
17 Space
18 Have an effect
22 Smiling broadly
25 He wrote "Yerma"
26 Kind of prof.
27 "There want"
28 Verse form
29 "I of Thee I Sing" role
30 Funeral oration
31 Suit material
32 (Word)
33 Greeting out
34 Buckle clasp
35 Initials for Elizabeth II
36 Schizotyp
37 Egyptian
38 Mts. groups
39 Set of judo exercises
44 Some used-car salesmen
45 Tucson city
46 West by
47 Hinder
48 Member of the vitamin-B complex
58 Now in progress
59 Kind of prof.
60 Muse for Maroon
61 "Just So"
62 Thus, to Burns'
63 Wts. of 2,340
64 Greeting out
65 Buckle clasp
66 Initials for Elizabeth II
67 Schizotyp
68 Egyptian
69 Mts. groups
70 Set of judo exercises
73 Wooded country
74 West by
75 Ral. of Jupiter
76 Put up with
81 Author of "Distaff"
82 Carl Sagan's TV program
83 Nougat and caramel
84 Baseball stat.
85 Sordidness
86 Mts.
87 Western hare
88 Library treasure
89 Aged; Abbr.
90 Spyrri opus
91 Sals-eign words
92 Squiffed
93 Sordid
94 John Wilborn or Eltha
95 Idolized
96 Piquant
97 Murtion
98 Marmara
99 Locksley Hall girl
115 Epernay's river
116 Grapevine growth
118 Ovid was one
120 Light-amp.
121 Show device
122 Stop
123 Central bump
124 Part of TNT
125 Hinder's word for Clive
126 Show delight
127 Quaffed
128 Dry, as an erogo
129 Dose, for short
134 Small flower
135 Mammot ork.
136 Carbonsic Gardner
137 Dominique's donation

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
ALGARVE
ALSACIENS
AMSTERDAM
ANKARA
ATHENS
AUCKLAND
BANGKOK
BERLIN
BERNESE
BERLIN
BRUSSELS
BUCHAREST
SUDAN
BUENOS AIRES
CAIRO
CASABLANCA
CHICAGO
COPENHAGEN
COSTA DEL SOL
DANUBIUS
DUBLIN
EDINBURGH
FLORENCE
FRANKFURT
GENEVA
NELSON
HONG KONG
HOUSTON
ISTANBUL
JERUSALEM
LAS PALMAS
LIMA
LONDON
LOS ANGELES

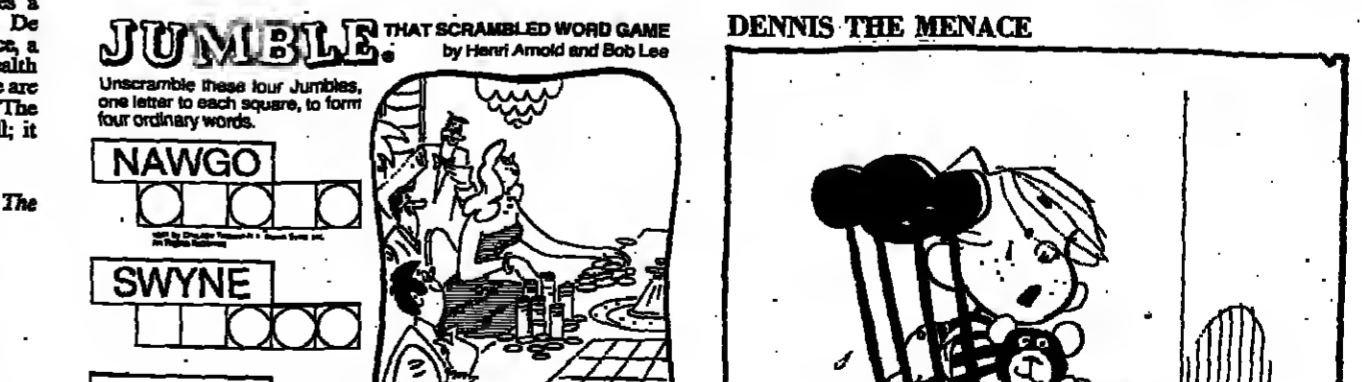
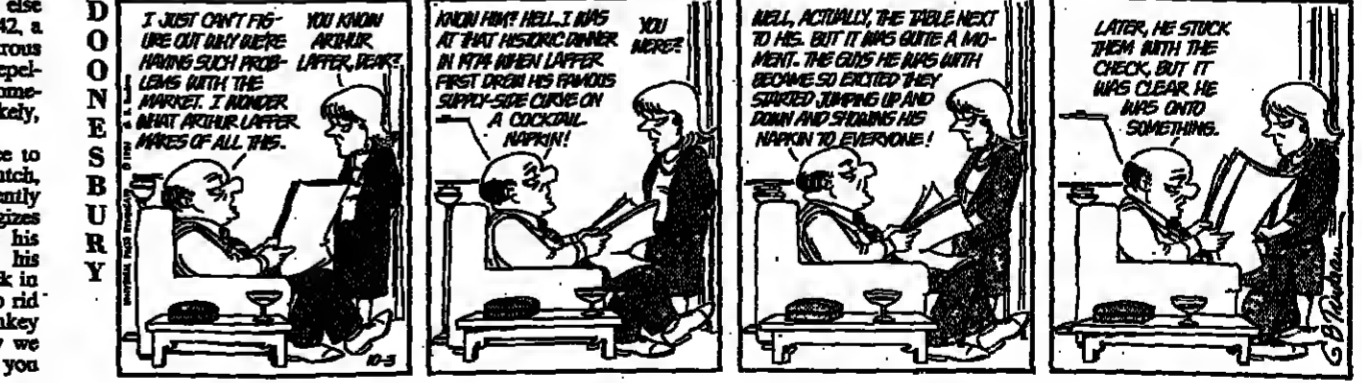
WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including ALGARVE, ALSACIENS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BERLIN, BERNESE, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, SUDAN, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DANUBIUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, NELSON, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

BOOKS

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE
By Peter De Vries. 232 pp. \$11.95.
Little Brown & Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.
Reviewed by John Leonard

WE are asked, by Peter De Vries, to think again of Daisy. Isn't it odd how often, in American literature, we are asked to think of Daisy, Edmund Wilson thought of her, and so did F. Scott Fitzgerald, and so did Henry James, and so did Judith Krantz, Daisy, in De Vries' 20th fiction, thinks back at us. Once upon a time she reviewed books for a Long Island weekly newspaper, and she wears of angst in the novel: "There was this rash of death wish stuff, with characters putting their heads in the oven all the time like so many cakes in a bakery. So one night I jumped out of bed after reading that same line again and went down stairs to check for myself. And just what I expected. It's not all that easy to put your head in an oven. Today practically impossible unless you're a con-tortionist — to say nothing of us all having electric ones to begin with.



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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
October 2, 1981
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the permission of the International Securities Commission. All figures are in U.S. dollars.

ADVERTISING

On the other hand, there are just as many references to Shakespeare, Pindar, T.S. Eliot, Galway, Coleridge, Thomas Mann, Alexander Pope, D.H. Lawrence, Omar Khayyam, Mallarme, Rilke, Dostoyevsky, Flaubert, P.G. Wodehouse and William Butler Yeats. "Didn't Yeats say sentiment was fooling other people while rhetoric was fooling women?" In every book, a warm fan of the rhetoric effects. We are safer sticking to sentiment. Of rhetoric, we ought to ask the same question Daisy asks of an oven: Can it do the job? We are also made to wonder why a bottle containing two magnums of champagne is named after the first king of the Hebrews and whether or not it is possible to be happy with a woman who pronounces both d's in Wednesday? De Vries, as usual, wears his red herring to every occasion, even to how the lawn.

JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
NAWGO
SWYNE
RENITE
AUGIAN

Museum in Texas Buys a Velazquez
NEW YORK — An outstanding portrait by the 17th-century Spanish painter Diego Velazquez has been acquired for a reported \$6 million by the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth.
The purchase is a large full-length portrait of a Spanish court figure entitled "Don Pedro de Barberana y Aparregui," painted about 1631-33. Kimbell executives refused to confirm the price.

DENNIS THE MENACE
WHAT THAT ATTRACTIVE LADY GAMBLER HAD.
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
ANSWER: DISTURBED THE SEDATE - TEASED

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left corner.

Tigers, Brewers Brace for Crucial 3-Game Showdown

DETROIT — Gary Roenicke knocked in Eddie Murray with a sacrifice fly in the top of the 10th inning Thursday, giving the Baltimore Orioles a 5-4 victory over Detroit and knocking the Tigers out of a tie for the lead in the American League East.

Detroit is now a half-game behind the Brewers going into a crucial three-game, season-ending series between the two teams at Milwaukee, starting Friday. While Baltimore has already been eliminated from the race, the loss by the Tigers kept Boston's hopes alive.

But even if the Red Sox sweep their three-game series with Cleveland, the most they can gain is a tie with Detroit if the Tigers win two of the three games in Milwaukee. The Brewers can win the division outright by taking two games from the Tigers, and the Tigers can win by sweeping the series, regardless of how Boston does.

In the event of a tie between Boston and Detroit, a playoff game would be held Monday at Fenway Park in Boston.

Late Tiger Rally
On Thursday, the Tigers scored two runs in the eighth and two in the ninth to tie the game, only to lose in the 10th.

"Man-oh-man they put on a show," the Oriole manager, Earl Weaver, said of the Detroit comeback. "I mean to tell you, those guys battled like that, that's what winners are made of."

Murray started the 10th with a single off Kevin Saucier (4-2), advanced to second on a wild pitchoff throw by Doug DeCinces. After Dave Rozema relieved and walked Terry Crowley intentionally, Roenicke lifted his game-winning fly ball. Tim Stoddard (4-2) was the winner, pitching the final 1 1/2 innings.

Sam Sabata boined a pair of home runs to help the Orioles take a 4-0 lead, but the Tigers rallied to tie the game with two runs in the ninth on a two-out, two-run homer by Kirk Gibson.

"I really thought we were going

to win the game at that point," said the Tiger manager, Sparky Anderson. "That's the way we've played lately. See, that's what nobody understands; if we get beat in Milwaukee we'll just get beat. But there's no tension on this club. They're flat out playing some baseball."

Nothing Is Changed

But Anderson was not distressed with the loss. "The only thing this game means is that we weren't able to eliminate Boston," he said. "We still have to win two out of three in Milwaukee, the same as it was when we got up this morning."

In Milwaukee, meanwhile, Rolie Fingers had a rare day of rest Thursday, even though he felt it was not necessary.

"I don't think I really need it, but a day off is OK," Fingers said after hurling the final 1 1/2 innings of a 10-5 victory over Boston on Wednesday. "I think I can go all three if I have to. I'd rather have to go out there the first two days and win and then get back on Sunday. I'm just going to go on there in case I'm needed. I hope I'm not."

Fingers, the 35-year-old former ace of the Oakland A's, this season has been the best reliever in the major leagues. In 46 appearances he has a 5-3 record with a major league high 28 saves and an ERA just over 1.00.

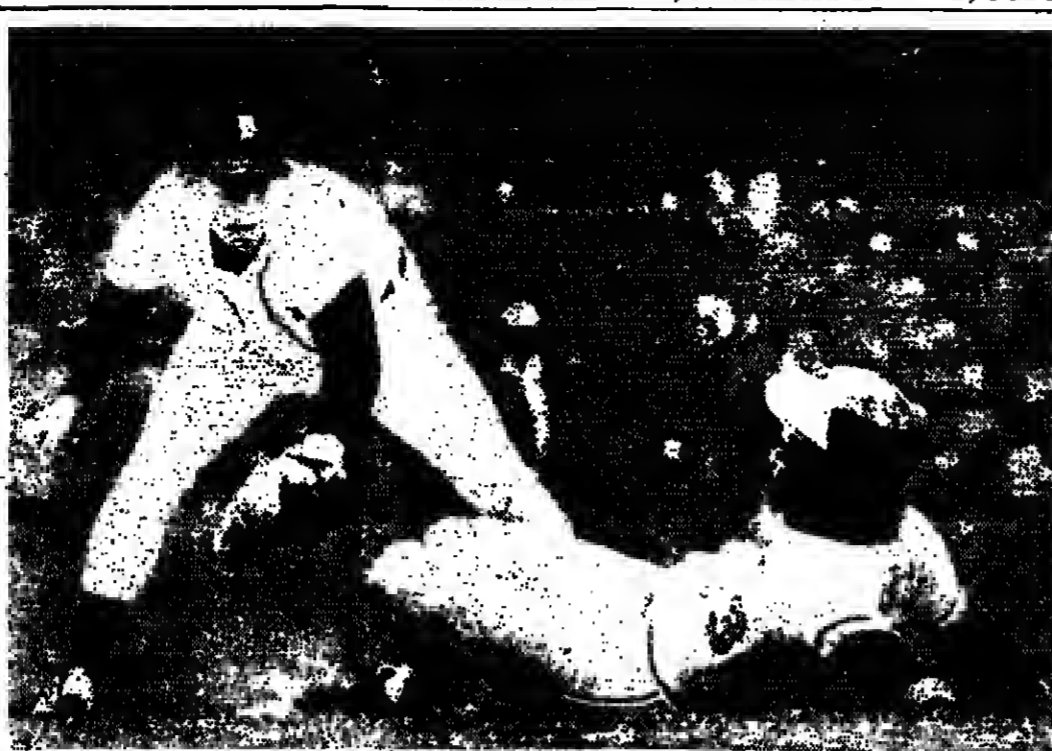
Success Unexpected

"This is without a doubt the best year I've ever had," Fingers said. "I expected something like this when I was 25, not 35."

He said the crucial series will probably hinge on Brewer hitters getting to the Detroit pitchers for some early runs. "The big thing for us is to score early and take the pressure off our starters," he said. "It all depends on if we can get to their starters."

The Brewer manager, Buck Rogers, said that Moose Haas will pitch Friday night even though he relieved for two innings on Wednesday. Peter Vuckovich will go Saturday, and Rogers is undecided on a starter for Sunday.

The Tigers will go with Dan Petry on Friday, followed by Milt Wilcox and Jack Morris.



Eddie Murray of the Orioles slides safely into second base under the tag of Alan Trammell, the Tiger shortstop. The Orioles, out of the pennant race, defeated the Tigers in 10 innings, 5-4.

Expos Stay in Front With Victory Over Pirates; Astros, Cardinals Win

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — Larry Parrish hit a triple with the bases loaded in the first inning Thursday to power the Montreal Expos to a 5-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates. The victory kept the Expos a half-game ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals in the National League East, with three games remaining for each team.

The Expos close out the season against the Mets in New York and the Cardinals play their final series in Pittsburgh.

Ray Burris (9-7) gave up two runs on 10 hits in 7 1/2 innings to pick up the victory for Montreal. Jeff Reardon, who bailed out Burris with two outs and two bases in the bottom of the eighth, finished the game for his eighth save.

The loss went to Luis Tiant (2-5), the starter who gave up all five Expo runs on six hits in 5 1/2 innings. Jerry White began Montreal's shut-out first with a one-out single and stole second. Andre Dawson and Gary Carter then walked and Parrish, who drove in two runs against Pittsburgh Wednesday

night, followed with his triple to right field.

Astros 8, Reds 1
In Cincinnati, Nolan Ryan pitched a seven-inning and Houston, given 11 walks, widened its lead in the National League West to 1 1/2 games with an 8-1 victory over second-place Cincinnati.

The loss imperiled Cincinnati's chance of qualifying for the playoffs despite having the best overall record in the major leagues. The Astros and Reds each have three games left, with the Astros playing at Los Angeles and the Reds entertaining the Braves over the weekend.

Ryan (11-5), who pitched a no-hitter against the Dodgers five days ago, was not sharp. He struck out nine, walked three and survived several shaky innings in pitching his fifth complete game.

In the seventh, with Houston leading, 1-0, Cincinnati reliever Joe Price walked Phil Garner and Jose Cruz with the bases loaded to put Houston three runs ahead. The Astros scored five times in the ninth.

Cincinnati scored in the seventh when Joe Nolan reached base on a fielder's choice. Ray Knight doubled and Nolan came in a wild pitch. Bruce Berenyi (9-6), who walked six in six innings, was the starter and loser.

Price and John McNamara, the Reds' manager, were thrown out of the game by the home-plate umpire, Joe West, after arguing about Price's fourth ball to Cruz in the seventh.

In Los Angeles, Bery Evans scored an unearned run in the second inning, and Fred Kuhnholz and Eric Show pitched a five-inning, 1-0, Fernando Valenzuela (13-7) lost his third game in a row.

Padres 1, Dodgers 0
In Los Angeles, Bery Evans scored an unearned run in the second inning, and Fred Kuhnholz and Eric Show pitched a five-inning, 1-0, Fernando Valenzuela (13-7) lost his third game in a row.

Giants 6, Braves 2
In Atlanta, Larry Herndon drove in three runs to lead San Francisco to a 6-2 victory over Atlanta.

Cubs 2, Mets 2
In New York, rain halted play in the middle of the ninth, and after a delay of an hour and 14 minutes the game between New York and Chicago was called a tie. Since both teams have already been eliminated from playoff contention, the game will not be resumed.

Holmes to Fight Snipes
PITTSBURGH — Larry Holmes has signed to make the 11th defense of his World Boxing Council heavyweight crown against undefeated Renaldo Snipes, the No. 8 contender, here on Nov. 6.

IOC Liberalizes Code on Eligibility

From Agency Dispatch

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany — The International Olympic Committee Friday widened the scope of its eligibility code to allow international federations to lay down their own ground rules as approved by the IOC executive boards.

The IOC retained Rule 26, but drew up a bylaw enabling athletes to take part in advertising, provided there were no direct cash payments and all contracts were negotiated through international federations or national Olympic committees, who would also supervise the finances.

The IOC, an exclusive all-male organization for the last 87 years, also broke tradition by electing two female members: Pirjo Haggman of Finland, 30, who ran in three Olympic Games and finished fourth in the 400 meters in Montreal in 1976; and Fikr Isma Foaaca of Venezuela, 60, a former horsewoman and mother-in-law of the German equestrian star Hans Gartner-Winkel.

The two women were able to get in because Paavo Honkajou of



Pirjo Haggman

Finland and Jose Bercausa of Venezuela resigned.

Under Rule 26 of the IOC charter, competitors eligible to compete in the Olympics must observe the IOC rules and those of his or her international federation as approved by the IOC, and must not:

- Been registered as professional athletes or professional coaches in any sport.
- Signed a contract as a professional athlete or professional coach in any sport before the official closing of the Olympic Games.
- Accepted, without the knowledge of their national federation or Olympic committee, material advantages for the preparation or participation in sports competition.
- Allowed their person, name, picture, or sports performances to be used for advertising, except when their national Olympic committee or national federation has entered into a contract for sponsorship or equipment. All payment must be made to the committee or federation concerned, and not to the athlete.
- Carried advertising material on their person or clothing in the Olympic Games and games under the patronage of the IOC, other than trademarks on technical equipment or clothing as approved by the IOC with the international federations.

In the practice of sport and in the opinion of the IOC, manifestly contravened the spirit of fair play in the exercise of sport, particularly by the use of doping or violence.

Willi Daume, West German head of the IOC eligibility committee, acknowledged that a compromise had to be accepted. "But the changes are a step in the right direction and the bylaw has been worked in a way to leave the door open for the future," he said.

Other new members elected Friday to the IOC were Vladimir Ceranusk of Czechoslovakia, Nicolas Filaretos of Greece, Zhenkang He of China, Gunther Henz of East Germany and Sheikh Fahid Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah of Kuwait.

The Marquis of Exeter, the IOC's longest serving member, resigned after 48 years and was named an honorary vice-president. The IOC deferred choosing a replacement for him in Britain until next year.

NHL Exhibition

There's a Game Toronto's Buffalo 5 Philadelphia's NY Islanders 4 Montreal's Canadiens 3 Montreal's St. Louis 3 Minnesota's Colorado 5 Vancouver's Los Angeles 2

has received any financial rewards or material benefits in connection with their sport, except as permitted in the new bylaw.

The bylaw says each international federation is responsible for the wording of the eligibility code, which must be approved by the IOC executive board.

Setting out guidelines to the international federations, the IOC said the regulations were based on the principle that an athlete's health must not suffer, nor must he or she be placed at a social or material disadvantage, as a result of preparation and participation in the Olympic Games and international competitions.

Underlining its continuing firm stance on Olympic eligibility, the IOC drew up a six-point blacklist as a guide to which athletes would be barred from competing. All competitors who conform to the criteria of Rule 26 may compete in the Olympic Games, except those who have:

- Been registered as professional athletes or professional coaches in any sport.
- Signed a contract as a professional athlete or professional coach in any sport before the official closing of the Olympic Games.
- Accepted, without the knowledge of their national federation or Olympic committee, material advantages for the preparation or participation in sports competition.
- Allowed their person, name, picture, or sports performances to be used for advertising, except when their national Olympic committee or national federation has entered into a contract for sponsorship or equipment. All payment must be made to the committee or federation concerned, and not to the athlete.
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Transactions

BASEBALL
CINCINNATI REDS — Signed Jim West, manager of Toronto of the Florida State League; and Marc Beaudry, manager of Billings of the Pioneer League.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CHICAGO BULLS — Announced that Ray Burris, guard, and Scottie Pippen, forward, had been traded to the Milwaukee Bucks. The Bulls also announced that they had signed guard Keith Van Horn to a one-year contract.
NEW YORK KNICKS — Signed John Havlicek, forward, to a one-year contract.
UTAH JAZZ — Traded Jeff Judice, guard, to the Detroit Pistons for a 1982 first-round draft choice and future considerations.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
HOUSTON TEXANS — Signed Tom Thummett, running back, to the roster.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
HARTFORD WHITES — Purchased the contract of Paul Sturges, defenseman, from the Minnesota North Stars.
CALIFORNIA GOLDEN STATE — Traded Bob Lantz, defenseman, and Dave Cameron, center, to the California Seals for future considerations. The Seals also announced that they had signed center GUYMER MORROWES to a contract with the NHL, for immediate recall.
YOKOHAMA BLUE WARRIORS — Signed Doug Acton, M, assistant coach.

Cardinals 3, Phillies 2

In Philadelphia, Keith Hernandez doubled home Garry Templeton from first base in the 10th inning as St. Louis beat Philadelphia, 3-2, and remained a half-game behind Montreal. Rain held up the game in the bottom of the ninth for 2 hours 59 minutes, then play resumed in a steady rain.

Templeton singled with two out and Hernandez lined a 3-2 pitch down the left-field line off Larry Christenson (4-7). Doug Bair (4-2), the third St. Louis pitcher, worked

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Art Buchwald

Nixon's Human Side

WASHINGTON — This may come as a surprise to many people but I believe Duke University did the right thing when it decided to build a Richard Nixon Library on its campus.



Buchwald

The only stipulation I would make is that all the Nixon papers and ALL the tapes be deposited there. Since he is probably the most interesting president we've ever had, I would hate to think that future historians would be deprived of many of the more private aspects of the man, when he served our country so well.

We all know about the Nixon who ended the Vietnam war, opened up relations with the People's Republic of China, brought détente between the United States and the Soviet Union, and battled for the First Amendment rights of all American citizens.

Auction of Gifts Nets U.S. \$55,422

WASHINGTON — The United States cleaned out its basement and found a Russian tea set, two Korean suits, four Henry Kissinger busts and other gifts that netted \$55,422 for the Treasury.

discussions with world leaders, the gifts and honors that were bestowed on him by a grateful citizenry, and photos such as the one of him talking to anti-war protesters about football on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

This section would capture the spirit of a president who had to deal with the great problems of his country and the world. It would be an inspiration for generations of Americans to come, and a tribute to the 37th president of the United States.

The second section of the library would be connected by a Water-gate and chiseled over its entrance in marble would be the simple words, "I AM NOT A CROOK."

I believe this section should be designed by the Walt Disney people. When you entered it you would be greeted with a replica of the Oval Office. A wax figure of President Nixon would be seated behind the president's desk wired for sound.

In chairs, and standing around the office, would be wax figures of Haldeman, Colson, Ehrlichman, Dean and John Mitchell constructed so they, too, would be able to speak.

There would be an amphitheater, where people could sit comfortably and listen to all the tapes as the inner circle discussed the private matters that took up as much of President Nixon's time as the public ones.

When the tapes indicated only one or two members of the president's staff were in the office, stagehands could remove the others.

To give people an opportunity to buy popcorn and soft drinks, there would be an 18^{1/2}-minute intermission during the show. For the first time, a presidential library would provide American citizens with the human side of a man who held the highest office in the land. His spirit and those around him would come alive for tonight, when you could actually hear their voices discussing the tribulations and beatitudes of an administration beleaguered by enemies from every walk of life.

Duke University has an opportunity to do the real Richard Nixon justice, and I hope they don't blot it by just showing him being pelted with tomatoes in Venezuela.

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James Stirling

Architect Has Won International Renown For Good Designs on Low Budgets

By Elaine Daventport International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "I'm not at all interested in producing a typical gallery wall opening," James Stirling, Britain's internationally lauded architect, barked at a colleague over the phone. "If they want a typical gallery wall opening they can go to a typical architect."

The normally mild-mannered Stirling, who recently won his profession's leading prize, the \$100,000 Pritzker, explained the outburst: "We framed the holes which connect the rooms in the gallery with an edging — a design — so that they are not just functional cuts in the wall. Now there's a budget problem and they want to take the edging away. That's not for me because passing from one room into another is very, very important in galleries, particularly ones which have been designed as a sequence of rooms."

Stirling fights such battles "all the time" and by no means wins them all. "But I wouldn't withdraw altogether because the building suffers. You have to decide

what to give up and what you must keep and be decisive. It's like life really. If it means a trauma, then it's a trauma."

Stamps of Approval

Truly major traumas are, however, part of the past now that Stirling's professional reputation has been given several large stamps of approval. First came the 1980 Royal Gold Medal for Architecture, awarded annually here since 1848, and more often than not to a foreigner. A year later, came the prestigious Pritzker Prize.

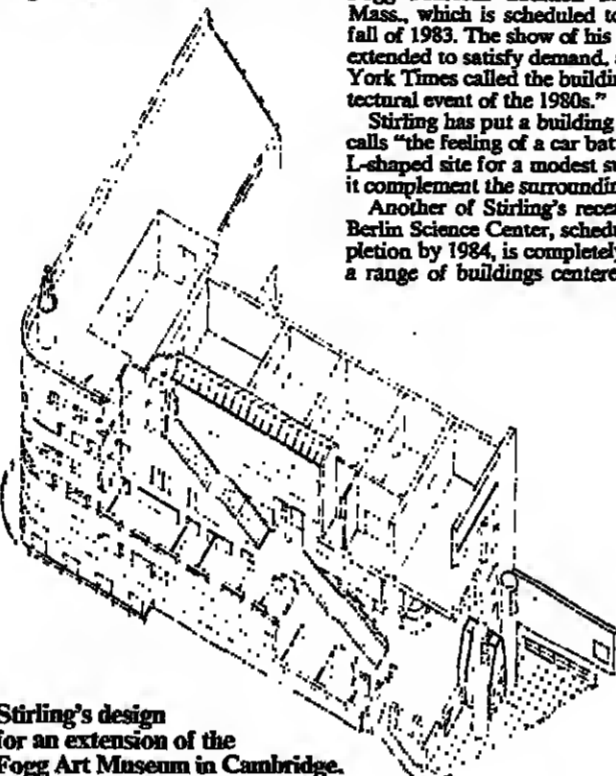
Stirling is pleased by the recognition, but his British penchant for understatement is not easily quashed. "I suppose the fact that I just kept going is the reason for the prizes really. A lot of architects start off with promise and then disappear. I'm a bit different because I'm still here."

There is more to it than that. At 55, he is in mid-career, and designing such inventive buildings that a show of his designs can become an event in itself.

A recent Stirling design is Harvard's Fogg Museum addition at Cambridge, Mass., which is scheduled to open in the fall of 1983. The show of his drawings was extended to satisfy demand, and The New York Times called the building "the architectural event of the 1980s."

Stirling has put a building with what he calls "the feeling of a car battery" onto an L-shaped site for a modest sum and made it complement the surrounding buildings.

Another of Stirling's recent works, the Berlin Science Center, scheduled for completion by 1984, is completely different — a range of buildings centered around an



Stirling's design for an extension of the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge.



Architect Stirling

old-fashioned-looking beaux-arts structure.

His recent designs — an expansion of the architecture school at Rice University in Houston, a new chemistry building at Columbia University in New York City, the Turner Museum and Tate Gallery expansion in London, and the Staatsgalerie's new building and the Kammertheater in Stuttgart — are so diverse that it is hard to classify his style.

Stirling, barking and Hush Puppy-shouting about that because he has little time for classifications. "I think it's a question of good or bad architecture and not categories. Categories are irrelevant."

Stirling believes that modern architecture — "the style is also sometimes called International or Bauhaus and has to do with buildings which look white and have horizontal strip windows and flat roofs" — embodies a central myth. "The myth is that consistency is good and an architect should not vary his work within the modern style. The myth says that you should do one thing and keep doing it and do it beautifully."

Many architects vehemently disagree, but to Stirling consistency "would be a real bore. My style has changed — I'm sure of it — in the 25 years I've been practicing and I hope it will change a bit more."

Stirling's best-known buildings to date were built on British university campuses in the 1950s. The show of his drawings at the University Engineering Building, a forceful synthesis of brick and glass units, the

PEOPLE: President Defends Nancy's New China

President Reagan complained that his wife Nancy "has taken a bit of a bum rap" for spending \$209,000 for a new set of White House china.

"There's been no new china for the White House since the Truman administration," Reagan said at his news conference Thursday. "There was some partial augmentation under Lyndon Johnson but not a full set of china. The truth of the matter is that at a state dinner, we can't get the tables with dishes that match."

He added that the purchase of the 4,732-piece set of china, which cost almost \$1,000 per place setting, came from "an anonymous contribution" and that Lenox China Inc. in Pomona, N.J., is making the china at cost. "So there's nothing out of the taxpayers," Reagan said.

Mrs. Reagan purchased the place settings from a fund of \$254,441 raised in private, tax-deductible donations to redecorate the White House, and the White House released the names of the donors. The list showed that 23 individuals with connections to the oil business contributed a total of \$270,000. Many gave \$10,000 each.

The fund-raising drive was held four weeks after the president decontrolled the price of oil.

The former boxer Jake LaMotta says his 51-year-old former wife's nude appearance in Playboy magazine was "a bummer" but he added: "Thirty years ago I would have killed her." Vicki LaMotta, featured in the November issue, admitted that her nude appearance in Playboy magazine was "a bummer" but he added: "Thirty years ago I would have killed her."

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PEOPLE: Actor Richard Harris, suffering from exhaustion, will not return to Detroit to complete his engagement as King Arthur in the play 'Camelot'.

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